THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1867. NO. 18.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every charac ter, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Gaston	May 31
Warrenton	June 2
Henderson	" 4
Williamsboro'	" 5
Oxford	" 6
Kittrell's	" 8
Louisburg	" 9
Hillsboro'	" 12
St. Mary's, Orange county,	" 13
Salisbury	" 16
Christs' Church, Rowan county,	" 17
St. James, Iredell county,	" 18
Statesville " "	" 19
Guinn's Chapel	" 21
Wilkesboro'	" 23
Grove Chapel, Caldwell county,	" 25
Lenoir	" 27
Morganton	" 30
Calvary Church, Henderson county,	July 3
Hendersonville	" 4
Flat Rock	" 5
Asheville	" 7
Rutherfordton	" 11
Lincolnton	" 14
High Shoals	" 16
Charlotte	" 18
St. Andrew's, Rowan county,	" 20
Mocksville "	" 21
Huntsville	" 23
Salem	" 25
Leaksville	" 28
Mountain Chapel	" 29

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
april 19 10-1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1867.

Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r of Wm. Branch, jr., deceased, vs. Marshal Branch and others. — Petition to sell Real Estate for assets.

IT appearing that Haywood Branch, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court, and answers the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.
WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
may 17 (pr. adv. $22 50) 14—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

Isaac H. Outlaw, Adm'r. vs. Heirs at law of William Branch, dec'd. — Petition to sell real estate for assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Haywood Branch, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Weekly *Journal*, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six weeks successively, and at the Court house door, and three other public places in Duplin county, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that, unless he appears at the next term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, W. N. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Kenansville, this the 7th day of May, 1867.
WALTER R. BELL,
County Court Clerk.
may 17 (pr. adv. $22 50) 14-w6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1867.

William Sutton vs. George W. Shaw. — Original Attachment; Levy on Lands.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Shaw, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in some newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to come forward, plead answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the land sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand, and all costs of the proceedings.

Witness, Walter R. Bell, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kenansville, the 7th day of May, 1867.
WALTER R. BELL,
Clerk County Court.
june 7 17-6w

UNIVERSITY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH Term of this Institution will begin on Friday, July 19th, 1867.

Tuition $50
Board ..... $70 to $100

For Catalogues or more particular information, apply to the President of the University.
HON. D. L. SWAIN, LLD.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
may 31 16-3t

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Newton Grove, N. C., on the night of the 25th ult., a large MOUSE COLORED MARE MULE, closely trimmed, black mane, with a white spot of mane under the collar, and a white spot at the root of the tail. The thief went in the direction of Warsaw. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the mule, or one hundred for mule and thief, with the evidence to convict.
E. RICH,
Newton Grove, N. C.
june 7 17-2t*

NOTICE.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE for Richmond county will let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a public Jail for said county, at Rockingham, on the third Monday of July next. Information in respect to plans, specifications, &c., will be given by the Building Committee, at Rockingham, N. C.

JOHN SHORTBRIDGE,
L. H. WEBB,
WM. B. COLE.
JNO. W. LEAK,
A. DOCKERY,
R. BOWDEN,
Committee.
june 14 18-4t

In a town in Northern Berkshire, a bereaved widower was recently presented with a bill of $2 for digging his wife's grave.—"What," says he, "two dollars for digging a grave in that soft spot? I would have done it myself for a dollar."

A dwelling located over a colliery in Schuylkill county, Penn., being undermined, sank into a huge chasm last week and was entirely buried from view. The occupants of the house, upon hearing the first crash, escaped unhurt.

A convict in a Michigan prison who with a knife has kept everybody away from his cell, went sixteen days without eating, and finally had to be smoked out of his room.

A Richmond paper says labor in Virginia is now better organized than it has been since emancipation was effected, and it speaks very cheerfully of business prospects.

Ripe peaches, 50 cents a piece in Memphis.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

BY MRS. CHARLES M. WALLACE, OF RICHMOND, VA.

Softly the grass waves, brightly the flowers blow,
Sweetly the birds sing, above thee;
Far down the waters roll, roll on the reedy shore,
Soothing the sad hearts that love thee.
Hark! on the morning air rises the distant hum;
Voices and footsteps come nearer!
Bright is the day and glad, dear is the spring time, but
Brighter these heroes and dearer,
Who calmly sleep 'round thee on hillside and valley;
The sad willows over them bending,
And, dreamless, they reck not of letters now binding,
The land which, while vainly defending,
They poured out their young lives like streams from the fountain,
With devotion so great! yet so fruitless.
Oh! why wast *thou* called away, called in the hour of need,
Just as this struggle, so bootless,
Had come, and this Southern land needed thy counsel sage,
Needed thy wise moderation,
Thy firmness unyielding, thy skill so unerring,
To make of our people a nation?
To guide with our pure patriot, Davis, in Senate hall,
While young hearts in fields faced the danger.
With these hearts at home to guide, Lee to plan, Jackson lead,
Virginia would still be a stranger
To the heavy tramp on her soil, tramp of the armed foe,
Sounding so sad and so dreary!
But God knoweth all the best; some day there will be rest—
Rest from the lone heart weary;
And mean time we bring thee here colors our country wore,
With flowers we repeat the sad story;
O'er the graves of our heroes we'll spread our heart's tributes,
Then "leave them alone in their glory!"

Hollywood Cemetery, May 31, 1867.

STATE NEWS.

DEATH OF GEN. W. A. BLOUNT, OF BEAUFORT COUNTY.—The friends of this venerable gentlemen will not be surprised to hear of his death. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. O'B. Branch, in this city, on yesterday (Tuesday) morning.—Mr. B. had been in bad health for years, but has been rapidly declining for several months. His feeble but once vigorous constitution withstood many a shock, till at last the very wheels of life stood still, and he ceased to live. Gen. B. bore an active part in the war of 1812, and devoted most of his life afterward to the quiet vocation of farming. We are not advised of the facts of his public life. He was a gentleman of the old school, kind, hospitable, fond of his circle of friends, and few possessed in a higher degree than he, the information and ability to render colloquial intercourse entertaining and agreeable.—He leaves a large circle of friends to lament his death.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—The Ladies' Southern Relief Society has published an earnest address to the public soliciting further aid. It has made the following disbursements to North Carolina:

Through Bishop Atkinson, Wilmington, N. C.,	$400 00
Through Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Salisbury, N. C.,	385 00
Through Rev. S. C. Roberts, Morganton,	100 00
Through Rev. T. M. Jones, Louisburg,	100 00
Through Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Asheville,	100 00
Through Rev. C. T. Bland, Wadesboro',	200 00
Through Rev. J. C. Huske, Fayetteville,	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Drayton, Henderson co.,	300 00
Through Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte,	100 00
Through Rev. W. S. Lacy, Raleigh,	160 00
Through Rev. A. W. Miller, Charlotte,	500 00
Through Rev. Dr. Morrison, Charlotte,	200 00
Through Rev. W. C. Powers, Charlotte,	100 00
Through Rev. J. J. Prather, Mecklenberg, co.	100 00
Through Rev. Mr. Barringer, Greensboro',	100 00
Through Rev. P. M. Bowman, Morganton,	100 00
Through Rev. T. E. Skinner, Raleigh,	560 00
Through Rev. Mr. Young, Wilmington,	200 00
Through Rev. H. T. Hudson, Raleigh,	360 00

N. Y. Cor. Raleigh *Episcopal Methodist*.

THE RECEPTION AT THE COMMONS HALL.—Yesterday morning, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, the President gave a reception to the citizens in the Commons Hall. During that time immense crowds of persons, both white and black, were passing the position occupied by the President, Messrs. Seward, Randall, Gen. Sickles and Gov. Worth, to all of whom the President extended his hand and introduced them to the gentlemen near him.—It is seldom that more interest has been evinced on a similar occasion.

Sentinel, June 5th.

FROM GASTON TO WARRENTON.—In the drive from Gaston to this place, I was forcibly struck with the contrast between this country and that east and south of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Seaboard and Roanoke railroads. To the wail of the pines has succeeded the rustling and the whisperings of the oaks. The monotonous dead level of the white sandy roads has changed into the rutty, rocky, stony, uneven, uphill, downhill, red clay, hard-to travel roads of "up the country." The extensive view of half a mile around you, to which the traveler is sometimes treated "down the country," is here stretched out to eighteen or twenty times the distance. The wide gin-house, with its sweeps, begins to give way to the two-story square-built tobacco barns, with which the hill-slopes are picturesquely dotted. On the road, you no longer meet the one horse, or one-ox team, with no breetchen to the harness, and a nondescript sample of humanity astride of a barrel of tar, or a hundred shingles, 'agwine to the store to trade;" but a heavy wagon with two or four mules, and loaded with one or two hogsheads of tobacco. The water is no longer brown with juniper, nor gray with mud, but limpid and clear, so that you can scarcely see it in the glass. Though there is a large quantity of land in this county under cotton, yet the main question has ceased to be—"how many bales will you make?" and resolves itself into—"how many hills have you planted?"

For the first ten miles after leaving Gaston, to come this way, the road is almost a continual ascent, until you reach the summit, whence you have a full view of the Roanoke valley—up, down, and across, as far as the hill tops of Brunswick and Greenville, in Virginia. You then enter a delightful rolling country, covered with forests of oak and hickory, and studded here and there with well cultivated farms of greater or less extent.

Cor. of Norfolk *Journal*.

WARRENTON.—This town is distant some three miles from the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, and is the centre of a wealthy and intelligent neighborhood. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, and before the war, was as lively a place as any you could find. Your correspondent has seen turnouts on the streets of Warrenton that would have attracted attention in Central Park.—Of all this, there is very little left. The people contributed liberally to the support of the war, and, like other agricultural communities through the South, it takes nearly their entire surplus earnings to pay the enormous taxation with which they are loaded.—Cor. of Norfolk *Journal*.

HONER TO A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We are pleased to see in the Baltimore papers that Dr. Edward Warren, late Surgeon General of this State, has been appointed by Gov. Swann, one of the Medical Examiners for Maryland. This appointment, together with his recent election to the chair of Surgery in the Washington University, is a gratifying evidence of the high appreciation in which this gantlemen is held in his new home.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Jane Bryan, wife of Capt. Johnson H. Bryan, died suddenly yesterday morning. Mrs. Bryan leaves a husband and several children to mourn her untimely death, and a host of admiring friends, who sympathize deeply with the brereaved family.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

BEAVER CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—It is gratifying to note around us some evidences of energy and enterprise and an effort to develop our resources, and we gladly call the attention of our readers to every effort on the part of our people to promote the great interests of agriculture and manufactures. We have been furnished by a friend with the following statement of the operations of the Beaver Creek Co. for the month of May, and we think it a very encouraging exhibit. During the 26 working days, 60 looms turned out 45½ yards cloth to the loom, 70,000 yards sheeting, and 9,700 lbs. yarn. The consumption of cotton amounted to 81 bales. The goods of this Factory are widely known and highly esteemed, and command the best prices wherever thrown on the market. We have been promised a visit to Beaver Creek Factory to go through the establishment and examine its operations, the results of which we will lay before our readers.—Fayetteville *News*.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT NEWPORT N. C.—On motion of D. H. L. Bell, the meeting was organized by calling Mr. Samuel Newberry to the Chair, who stated the object of the assembling of so many citizens of the good old county of Carteret, was to listen to a speech from Dr. Martin, whereupon the Dr. was loudly called for, and responded in eloquent terms.

The speaker proceeded to ventilate the records of Messrs. Holden, Thomas, Dick and other lesser lights of that stripe known as "unmistakeable Union men," or more commonly designated in this State as "mean white men."

The Doctor's remarks were pointed, and we regret, (as he did,) that the above named political demagogues were not present, as it is but seldom that their characters, as politicians are so ably handled, and their records so beautifully portrayed.

We would like very much to publish the speech in full, but our space during the present week will be limited. We trust, however, that Dr. M. will furnish us with a copy of his speech at an early day.

The speaker was vociferously cheered by both white and colored, and the meeting adjourned, amidst tremendous demonstrations of applause.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

FLAG RAISING.—The national flag was hoisted on the new flag pole in front of Col. Cogswell's Headquarters on Haymount on yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Quite a large number of our best citizens were present at the raising of the flag, after which an invitation was tendered by the Commanding Officer to enter the house, where toasts were proposed and responded to.—Fayetteville *News*.

A Startling Decrease in the Revenue—A Bad Prospect Ahead.

According to the best information that can be gathered there will be a falling off in the internal revenue income for the current year to an amount more than double the estimate of Secretary McCulloch in his last annual report. We publish elsewhere in to-day's Herald a list of the taxes assessed upon manufactures and productions, for March and April, in nearly all the districts in New York, and in a great part of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. As compared with the corresponding months of last year, these returns show a falling off from this source of revenue of over forty per cent.

The new tax law, with reduced rates and large additions to the free list, went into operation March 2, 1867, and the returns for March and April, therefore, show its first results. Although the list is only partial, the uniformity in the decrease and its rate is sufficient evidence that the same condition of affairs exist throughout the country, and justifies the estimate that the aggregate decrease from this source of revenue will reach forty per cent.

In the receipts from the tax upon incomes there is a yet greater falling off; but, assuming a decline of forty per cent. all round, we have a total decrease in the revenue from internal taxation for 1867, as compared with last year, of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. This throws the calculations of Secretary McCulloch into confusion, his estimate of the decrease of the present year, based upon the reduction in the rates, being about forty millions. In addition to this the expenditures will be largely in excess of the Secretary's estimates, in consequence of the expenses of the Reconstruction act and the Indian troubles in the West.

This is a startling exhibition and shows the utter incompetency of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury. They are struggling and floundering about in water out of their depth, and, as they are ignorant how to swim, they must go to the bottom. By their blunders and obstinacy they will increase the public debt this year one hundred and fifty millions. When these facts are known in Europe our stocks and securities will go down; and it will not be the fault of the Secretary or of Congress if we do not have a terrible panic all over the country. And what have they gained by bringing all this financial trouble upon the country? Six niggers in Congress, and perhaps a nigger on the ticket for Vice President in the next Presidential election, according to the programme of their pioneer, Wendell Phillips. The people will soon ask the question whether six good, fat niggers, fit for members of Congress, are worth what they will cost—five hundred millions apiece.

Before the rebellion, when Mason was Minister in Paris, some person pointed out to him a stoutly built colored man as Minister to the French Court from Hayti, and asked him what he thought of him. "Well," replied Mason, "I think he might fetch two thousand dollars if he was in the market." This was a high valuation for a nigger in those days, even if qualified for a foreign Minister; and it therefore seems extravagant to pay five hundred millions each for nigger Congressmen now. But it is all of a piece with the incompetency of our Radical financiers. Some of them are doing their best to increase our debt one hundred and fifty millions a year, and others are giving straw bail for Jeff. Davis and shouting for an immediate return to specie payments as loudly as they once yelled "On to Richmond."—New York *Sunday Herald*.

The Crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have made particular inquiry as to the present condition of the crops in this district, and from reports given by our farmers generally, the prospects of corn and Cotton are very encouraging.

The stalks are small for the season, but looking healthy, and in fine growing condition. We sincerely hope it may continue to improve until harvest time, when all may find plenty, with some to spare.

Marion Crescent, June 5.

GEORGIA.

The reports from the country as to growing crops, especially wheat, continue to be of the most cheering character. Farmers seem to forget the unpromising appearance of Cotton, in the universally high promise of corn and wheat. With favorable weather during the present month, the State of Georgia will be relieved of any further serious apprehension of want. Let the Lord be praised for propitious seasons and abundant rewards for the labor of the husbandmen.—*Atlanta Opinion, June*, 2.

The Cherokee Georgian, Deita, says the wheat crop is unusually fine, but we are sorry to hear complaints of rust in some quarters.

The wheat crop has probably escaped any general or serious injury from the rust, and is now beginning to be ready for the cradle. Oats are good everywhere, so far as we can learn, and some few persons will harvest the oat and wheat crops together. The country will heave a great sigh of relief when these two crops come in, to eke out the scanty cribs of corn.—Cotton is doing fairly these last few hot days; backward though, and in some cases complaints of poor stands.

Corn also has been brought out by the warm weather, looks green, and is setting out to grow. Cool weather in the earlier part of the season and rather bad stands at first, have made the crop irregular and small; but a bit of June weather, if it does not turn out to be too dry, will remedy the difficulty, and give us promise of bread in abundance. May the God of the seasons grant the fulfilment of the promise.

Washington Gazette.

TEXAS.

The Galveston Civilian says: "The late Spring has set the crops back a good deal; but our seasons are long, and if we escape a severe drouth in June, of which there now seems to be no danger, there is reason to hope for good crops throughout the State. The western counties are most liable to suffer from the want of rain, and a short time ago apprehensions were expressed on this account; but they have now been dispelled."

The following from the Gonzales Enquirer, May 18, we hope is a little overdrawn. Some of our citizens who have recently returned from the northern counties, inform us that the present crop of wheat cannot possibly average over ten bushels to the acre. A large quantity of seed was sown, but between the March freeze and the grasshoppers, the yield must necessarily be very small.

VIRGINIA.

A recent trip up the Valley as far as Staunton, has assured us, if the fields immediately along the turnpike are to be taken as an index, that the wheat crop will be very heavy this year. It is rather remarkable, too, that both in Rockingham and Augusta, there appears to be more rye mixed with the wheat than we have ever seen before. The corn, which has generally come up very regular, looks rather too yellow for health, but the recent soaking rains will doubtless change its hue. The grass is very short.—Rockingham *Register*.

The Crops.

The accounts that greet us from every side of the fine prospects of the growing wheat crop, throw a cheering ray of light athwart the darkness that enshrouds both our political and financial horizon. Employment has, for some time, been scarce and wages correspondingly low, while the necessaries of life, from one reason and another, have kept their high figure. The bad crops of the past two years may be adduced as the principal cause of this widespread distress. Corn and wheat, the very staff of life, have been higher than in many preceding years. From all accounts both promises better this year. Corn, thus far, looks well, and bids fair to yield a good average crop; but wheat is nearer maturity, and we are informed, by our correspondents in the country, promises an abundant crop. A friend, who has recently traveled over a considerable part of the up-country of South Carolina, writes:

"The grain crop, including wheat, barley, oats, rye, &c., was never better, and the breadth sown is unusually large. The wheat crop in particular will be unparalleled. It will be better than any known for the last twenty years. Nothing can injure it now except a storm. Some of the planters are feeding their stock on it; but the number is very small. The result will be a large harvesting of wheat, and a decline in the price of flour."

"As to cotton," says the same writer, "the stand is good, and what is peculiarly encouraging, the entire farms are generally very clean. But it matters not much at present about cotton, as every old planter knows, so the stand is good and clean.—The coming months of July and August will determine its fate."

"Of the corn crop, what has been planted, is in a very satisfactory condition—good stands though small and very clean. With favorable seasons the return will be good in proportion to the quality planted. Our opinion is that the general prospects of the planter and farmer throughout the State, from the sea board to the mountains, are good, perhaps were never better, so far as the present condition of crops is concerned."—*Charleston News*.

A Boston photographer has been fined $10 for operating on Sunday.

A New England clergyman is going on a two week's rowing excursion on the Connecticut river.

A lady in Richmond, Virginia, after giving birth to twins, drowned herself in a well.

By the upsetting of a cauldron containing a ton of molten iron into a moist mold, a Louisville foundry was demolished and a workman blown out at the window.

The President and Party at Chapel Hill—Speech of Governor Swain—Replies of President Johnson and Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall and General Sickles.

CHAPEL HILL, June 5—Noon.

The President and party arrived here this afternoon and were welcomed by Gov. Swain, President of the University, who, in the course of his remarks, said that in the republic of letters there should be no parties, and paid a high compliment to the honesty, integrity and administrative ability of the Executive.

President Johnson returned thanks for this manifestation of friendship, not only from the Faculty and Scholars of the University, but the large concourse of friends here present. He would be false to the State of his birth, were he to say this demonstration was not peculiarly gratifying to him.

No matter what advantages might be conferred by institutions of learning and kind friends, a man to succeed must rely upon himself—upon his own energies. He was reflecting while walking along the road, and conversing with a Cavalryman, that forty-one years ago he walked over this same ground alone, and, he was going to say, almost penniless, with scarcely money enough to pay his expenses, although he could not boast, as many who now heard him, of learning; and although he left his native State for no crime, but to seek his fortune elsewhere, he could say in all the warmth of his heart, that he was still proud of old North Carolina, and loved her still. In returning among his friends, he claimed no honor, but an earnest effort to perform his duty. His object had been to sustain the institution of free government. He had laid down as a fundamental tenet, that MERIT alone, in the broad sense of the term, should constitute the distinction in society, and that when we undertake to perform our duty we should have a good conscience. He had always made the public good his aim and the Constitution of the country his guide. He was for sustaining the Constitution made by our fathers, and cemented by their blood, in its integrity. When we depart from the Constitution our institutions will relatively suffer; the government which has no power to enforce the laws, fails in its great object, and public rights are all at sea.

He trusted one of the leading studies of this University should be the principles of the Constitution and free government. He loved his country, and regarded the Constitution as the Palladium of our safety and our liberty; and by it, in the future as in the past, he intended to stand.—Our principles of government were, if properly understood, sufficiently expansive to embrace not only all the States of this Union, but the entire civilized world. He had been invited to Chapel Hill, and would to-morrow be proud to witness the University Commencement.

In conclusion, the President encouraged the pupils of the institute who were here attentive listeners, to works of usefulness, reminding them that the paths to honor were open to all.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause, and an instrumental band performed several patriotic airs.

Gov. Swain, the President of the University, in a few appropriate remarks, called out Mr. Secretary SEWARD, who made a short but patriotic speech, exhorting his hearers to forget the disagreeable events of the past and lend all their energies to consolidate the public good. At the present time there was an eclipse passing over our constellation, and hiding from view the Southern limb. I do not believe, with the savage, that an eclipse can obliterate the Constellation. It is the principle of American people to extend our Constellation, not fearing that some of the stars may drop from heaven—give me and us your Southern support and when we come to Chapel Hill again we will show you our Constellation is not only complete, but embraces the stars of the Southern Cross. The Secretary was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Postmaster General RANDALL made a few remarks in response to call, saying, among other things, he could not assent to the correctness of the remark of the President of the University that the President of the United States returned to his native State like the prodigal son. The President never was a prodigal from his father's estate. (Laughter.) The State gave him nothing and his father was poor. He went out almost penniless, and came back with plenty and loaded with distinction. The propelling spirit, stopping at nothing where duty calls, led him to his present position.

General Sickles, after the applause and music had ceased, was introduced. He said he had no responsibility in the enactment of the measures which he, as Commander in the Carolinas, was now carrying out. It was a pleasing duty to bear testimony in the presence of his Chief, as he had elsewhere, that in the difficult, and, as he might say, arduous duties he had to discharge, he had had the aid and encouragement, and had been sustained by the opinion, countenance and co-operation of a vast majority of the citizens of the Carolinas; and, he could add, no people of whom he had read, and among whom he had lived, could bear themselves with more honor, dignity and order than they had exhibited under the peculiar circumstances.

The ceremony of the reception here closed. The Commencement exercises at the University take place to-morrow.

From Raleigh—Speech of Chief Justice Chase.

RALEIGH, June 6.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court this morning, in the State Senate Camber, a large number of distinguished members of the bar were present. Before proceeding to business Chief Justice Chase made the following remarks:

Practitioners, Gentlemen of the bar, before proceeding to the regular business I think it proper to address a few observations to you. For more than four years the courts of the Union were excluded from North Carolina by the rebellion; when active hostilities ceased in 1865 the national military authority took the place of all ordinary civil jurisdiction, or controlled its exercise. All courts, whether State or National, were subordinated to the military supremacy, and acted, when they acted at all, under such limitations and in such cases as the Commanding General, under the direction of the President, thought fit to prescribe. Their process might be disregarded, and their judgments and decrees set aside by military orders. Under these circumstances, the justices of the Supreme Court attended to the circuits which included the insurgent States and abstained from gaining the district judges in holding the circuit courts. Their attendance was unnecessary, for the district judges were fully authorized by law to hold the Circuit Courts without the Justices of the Supreme Court, and to exercise complete jurisdiction in the trial of all criminal and almost all civil cases; and their attendance was unnecessary for another reason. The military tribunals at that time and under the existing circumstances, were competent to the exercise of all jurisdiction, criminal and civil, which belongs, under ordinary circumstances, to Circuit Courts. Being unnecessary, the justices thought that their attendance would be improper and unbecoming; they regarded it as unfit in itself and as injurious in many ways to the public interests; that the highest officers of the judiciary department of the government should exercise their functions under the supervision and control of the executive department. At length, however, the military control over the civil tribunals was withdrawn by the President. The writ of *habeas corpus* which had been suspended, was restored and military authority in civil matters was abrogated.—This was effected partially by the proclamations of April 2nd, and fully by the proclamation of August 22nd, 1866. These proclamations reinstated the full authority of the National Courts in all matters within their jurisdiction, and the Justices of the Supreme Court expected to join the District Judges in holding Circuit Courts during the interval between the terms at Washington. On the 23rd of July, 1866, however, an act of Congress reduced the number of the Circuits and changed materially the lists of which the Southern circuits were composed, without making or providing for an allotment of the members of the Supreme Court to the new circuit, and without such allotments the Justices of that Court have no circuit jurisdiction. The effect of the act before was to suspend the authority of Justices to hold the Circuit Courts in the altered circuits; this suspension was removed by the act of March 2nd, 1867, by which a new allotment was authorized under this act.—The Justices of the Supreme Court have been again assigned to circuit duties and the Chief Justice has been alloted to hold with the District Judges the National Courts in the circuit of which the District of North Carolina is made a part.—I am here, therefore, to join my brother the District Judge in holding the Circuit Court for this District; it is the first Circuit Court in any District within the insurgent States at which a Justice of the Supreme Court could be present without disregard of superior duties at the seat of Government or usurpation of jurisdiction. The Associate Justice alloted to the other Southern circuits will join in holding the Courts at the regular terms prescribed by law, and thus the National civil jurisdiction will be fully restored throughout the Union. It is true that military authority is still exercised within these circuits, but now as formerly, in consequence of the disappearance of local authority, and in supervision of control of tribunals, whether State or National; it is used now under acts of Congress, and only to prevent illegal violence to persons and property, and to facilitate the restoration of every State to equal rights and benefits in the Union, and this military authority does not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States. Let us hope that henceforth, that neither rebellion nor any other occasion for the association of any military authority over Courts of Justice, will hereafter suspend the course of Judicial administration by the National tribunals in any part of the republic.

The remainder of the time of the Court was consumed in hearing unimportant cases and motions.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—P. M.

The Revenue Cutter Lincoln, stationed on the Pacific coast, has been ordered to prepare for a permanent cruise off Russian America to look after revenue, the Russian authorities having authorized its agents to admit American shipments of properly manifested.

Six members of the Coast Survey and two men assigned from the Smithsonian Institute, are permanently attached to the Lincoln, for the purpose of obtaining general information regarding the country.

The revenue receipts to-day are six million twenty-two thousand dollars.

Admiral Farragut had an attack of vertigo yesterday. He is here arranging to take command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

It is stated that Schofield's registration order meets Stanton's and Grant's approval. Grant forwarded a copy to Ord for direction—not officially, however.

Sheridan telegraphs as follows to Gen. Grant regarding the progress of registration in Louisiana:

"NEW ORLEANS, June 4.

"*Gen. Grant Commanding the Armies of the United States:*

"I have returns of registration from most of the parishes of this State; also the reports of the affairs of supervising, and can report you the greatest success and the best of feeling existing among the people.

"P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Major General."

President Johnson and Party at Chapel Hill.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. June 6.

The Presidential party to-day attended the Commencement Exercises at the University. They were escorted thither by a procession, including the scholars and officers of the University and the Governor of North Carolina.

Before the war, the average number of pupils was five hundred, but now not more than one hundred.

A ball given to the graduating class to-night, was attended by a portion of the Presidential party.

The President and his friends will leave here next Friday, and will return to Washington on Saturday afternoon.

From Raleigh.

RALEIGH, June 7.

The University exercises are over at Chapel Hill. The Presidential party left there this morning on their return trip. Everywhere they were received with marked hospitality and respect; but the public demontrations were calm compared with those North on reception occasions. Every one expresses himself pleased with the excursion.—Major General Sickles and Governor Worth accompanied the party back to Raleigh.

The Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.

The following order was issued to-day, at 10 o'clock:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 6th, 1867.

Special Order No. 62, Extract:

Mr. Thomas J. Durant having declined the appointment of Governor of the State of Louisiana conferred upon him in Special orders No. 59, Extract 5, from these headquarters, Mr. Benjamin F. Flanders is hereby appointed in his stead. Mr. Flanders will at once assume the duties of his office, and all records, &c., pertaining to it will be turned over to him without unnecessary delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.
Signed, GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

The first six students in the graduating class at West Point are put down in the list as Southerners—two from Virginia, two from Georgia, one from Alabama, and one from North Carolina. Uninformed persons might regard this as a sign of a restored Union, but when they learn that these cadets were appointed in the height of the war, a strong suspicion is aroused that not only these six young men, but the greater proportion of those who are credited to Southern States, are good Yankees who were appointed by Northern Congressmen.

There are in the city of London, 100,000 persons engaged in trading on the Sabbath.

There were 3,000 houses built in Louisville last year, and 2,500 more will soon go up.

An old negro in Pensacola, Fla., claims to have found $340,000 in a brick vault attached to an estate of a man recently deceased.

The Mayor of Augusta, Georgia, announces in his message that there is just $10 in the Treasury with which to pay a floating debt of $112,000.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Louisiana Levee Commissioner—The Board of Visitors to the Military Academy—Pardon of Gayle.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The special levee commissioner of Louisiana, on behalf of the Governor of that State and the board of levee commissioners recently appointed by Gov. Wells, has presented a petition to the President for revocation of Gen. Sheridan's order of May 3d, 1867, deposing Governor Wells' appointees, and appointing a new board of levee commissioners.—The President yesterday referred the petition to the Secretary of War for early consideration and action, with direction that all further proceedings by the Sheridan board be suspended until further information.

The President has appointed the following board of visitors to the United States Military Academy for the year 1867: Geo. W. Burleigh, Esq., New Hampshire; Hon. N. A. Thompson, Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. F. Vinton, New York; Rev. Henry Slicer, Maryland; Prof. W. C. Kerr, North Carolina; Hon. James B. Campbell, South Carolina; Hon. Joshua Hill, Georgia; Prof. John Kendrick, Ohio; Hon. Hezekiah G. Wells, Michigan; Rev. G. F. Magoun, Iowa; Gen. Henry H. Sibley, Minnesota; Richard Chenery, Esq., California; Gen. T. M. Harris, West Virginia; Hon. J. W. McCorkle, Nevada; Hon. E. H. Angamar, Louisiana. The board convenes to-morrow.

F. U. Stitt, Esq., pardon clerk in the Attorney General's office, is subpœnaed to appear to-morrow before the Judiciary Committee, to take with him the papers in the matter of the pardon by the President of Geo. W. Gayle, of one-million-dollars-reward notoriety. The impeachers will fail to find anything in the papers to help them out in the impeachment project.

From these documents it will appear that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward were also included in the communication of Gayle, published during the war, offering a reward for their lives. Gayle is charged specifically, with conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government. The judges and bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama, the Governor, members of the Legislature, and seven Federal officers petitioned for his pardon, pleading that he is old, poor, and could never have furnished $100 of the million he offered to accomplish his purpose, and besides, that he was at the time impulsive and imprudent to a degree bordering on insanity.

The Israelites Convention at Philadelphia.

A Convention of delegates from the principal Jewish synagogues of the country has been in session in Philadelphia. A paper read by Rev. Mr. Leeser claimed that the Fallachiaux tribes of Abyssinia, and the people of the interior of China, are the lineal descendants of the lost tribes. Their manners, customs and forms of prayer, show this to be the case. As efforts are making to convert them to Christianity, a messenger is about to be sent out by the Universal Israelitish Alliance of Paris to counteract the movement. The Business Committee deprecate the system prevalent for so many years of sending large sums to Palestine, which was spent in alms-giving, thus affording merely temporary relief, and causing the sojourners to be dependent on the charitable for their livelihood. They propose to stop this evil system, and instead to send out money to be expended in encouraging the development of agricultural and industrial efforts in this direction. The plan of the committee was adopted.—It was resolved to co-operate in measures for removing the Jews of Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Roumania, and the Barbary States to Palestine and colonize them there. It was also decided to establish a Jewish College at Philadelphia.

Washington Municipal Election.

The Radicals, black and white, carried the municipal elections in Washington city, on Monday, by a majority of about five hundred, as we are advised by telegraph, though the "Republican" of yesterday morning conceded them a majority of 1,800. The "Chronicle," of course exults in very large capitals over the triumph of its party, through the aid of their colored auxiliaries, and it claims the election of the entire city ticket—of thirteen out of twenty-one Councilmen, and four out of seven members of the Board of Aldermen. It is a very significant fact—and one to which we call the especial attention of the colored men of Richmond, and of Virginia—there was *not a single colored man elected on the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

Immigration.

We are glad to see that organized efforts are being made in some portions of the South to encourage immigration. There is nothing so much needed in this section now as the settlement amongst us of industrious, thrifty immigrant farmers. By this means, more readily than by any other, will the vacant lands of the South be made to yield their annual harvest, giving life to every kind of industry, enriching the whole country and making the "wilderness blossom as the rose."

We regretted exceedingly that the Legislature at its last session found the means of the State Treasury too limited and the condition of the people too impoverished to consummate any scheme upon the part of the State for the purpose of encouraging and promoting foreign immigration. The experience of agriculturists during the present season as to the disposition of laborers, as well as the scarcity of reliable, steady farm hands, shows the increasing necessity for a supply of laborers and industrious cultivators and tenants of our lands. During the past winter thousands of freedmen were induced to leave the more northern of the Southern States under promise of higher wages, and it is more than probable the exodus will increase during the next few years. These facts make it necessary that some plan should be adopted to encourage the immigration of industrious and reliable laborers and settlers.

In Virginia especially, we are glad to see that the people are not waiting for the assistance or action of the State. In the northern portion of the State the land owners are displaying a commendable purpose of parceling out their large estates into small farms for sale to industrious and thrifty immigrants. We see from the papers that within the past few months quite one hundred small farms have been sold to immigrants along the line of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad. Stimulated by this success and the progress which has already been made, an organized movement is on foot by certain citizens of Alexandria, who invite the landholders along the line of the various railroads leading into that city, to meet on the 12th of this month, in order to interchange opinions and devise some practical method for the encouragement of immigrants. The circular which these gentlemen have issued contains several admirable suggestions, especially that which urges the policy of combining interest with liberality, by offering small tracts for sale on easy terms and long credits, with the assurance that should immigrants come, they will be kindly received, hospitably treated, and offered every assistance to start them on their farms fairly.

This is as it should be, and if this Convention of land owners will do something more than talk and pass meaningless resolutions, much for the permanent welfare of the Old Dominion may be inaugurated, as well as the individual prosperity of parties interested secured. And we hope the success which has already attended the efforts of these Virginia farmers, and the result of their proposed meeting will be such that our own people will not be discouraged by the inability of the State to take this matter in hand; but by following in the footsteps of their neighbors, and even leading them in the honorable race for prosperity, a movement will be early inaugurated to make known the salubriousness of our climate, the productiveness of our lands, the vast extent of our mineral resources, and the kindly disposition of our people toward any who may choose to settle among us.

Never, probably, in the history of agriculture, can so much productive land, situated in every way desirable for permanent residence, be purchased at rates so reasonable. Unless this fact can be known, and the falsehoods as to our inhospitable and cruel treatment of immigrants, circulated to affect our political prosperity, and which have proved equally damaging to our material welfare, are thoroughly exposed, we will find much difficulty in inducing immigrants to seek our section. We should not, however, be discouraged by these difficulties. Advices from Europe state that the immigration to the United States will be very large during the present year, especially from the German States, and it depends upon ourselves whether it chokes the already crowded avenues leading to the great West, or whether we are to derive in part or in whole the advantages of it.—It cannot be done without an effort. Immigration will never seek our borders without even a kindly invitation—our advantages are naught unless they are known—our desires useless unless they are made public. The productiveness of our soil will remain only a burdensome tax upon the owner—the mineral wealth of our mountains and valleys will be hid forever—our water-courses will murmur in unprofitable melody until the end of time, unless we make the proper effort to encourage immigration, and with the incentive given by an increase of population and wealth, energetically embark into those industrial pursuits ourselves, which must lead to certain prosperity, and eventually become the lever of our influence and power in the government of our country.

Military Government in the Carolinas.

We have never in the past, nor do we intend in the future, to indulge in useless and idle repinings at the harsh measures which have been adopted for the government of the Southern States, or the harsh construction which has been given to them by the Military Commanders who have been placed in charge of the five Districts. Criminations and recriminations did much to make necessary the late war, and have been the chief obstacles to reunion and reconstruction. We have desired to avoid this as much as was consistent with simple defence of the integrity of our purpose in carrying on the war, and the honesty of our intentions since its close. We have advised an honorable and dignified opposition to all measures which we believed were inconsistent with our honor or our welfare, when the privilege of a choice has been granted; we have also endeavored to encourage a manly and quiet submission to such legislation and orders, which have been issued without our consent or option. Fully appreciating our necessities and condition, we have endeavored to give such counsel as we thought would be for the ultimate good of the people.

To say that we do not think that the recent order of General SICKLES, under date of May 30, and known as General Orders No. 32, was called for, either by the necessities of the situation, or demanded by the welfare of the citizens, is but to repeat the almost universal sentiment of our people. If by silence we should attempt to deceive any one into the belief that we approved of it, would be dishonest, and calculated to cause those who differ from us, and those hostile to us (and of the latter we trust there are very few), to despise the contemptible subterfuge. While we do not approve of this order, and do not believe it will result beneficially, we have no words of faultfinding for the person or power from which it issued. As an eminent lawyer and successful General, we have the highest respect for General SICKLES, and so have our people. Without any advice from us, which will always be cheerfully given, this order, like all others from his headquarters, will be accepted and obeyed as the law of the land. We have no reason to believe that it was not intended for the general good of the people of the Carolinas. In fact, after the flattering and repeated encominms upon the good conduct and admirable bearing of the people by our District Commander, in his recent speeches, there exist special reasons why the difficulties and trials of our situation should appeal with peculiar force to his sense of justice and right. And such we believe is the case, and this as well as other orders which we may regard as harsh, are issued in obedience to the construction placed upon the Reconstruction Acts by General SICKLES, and in discharge of the grave responsibilities resting upon him.

We have never thought that men's morals and appetites could be improved by acts of legislation or military orders. Our people have always borne a commendable social and moral character, and looked to a sound public opinion to correct the ordinary vices and irregularities. The legislation which issued from the cloud and thunders of Sinai, has been regarded as more potent in this respect than volumes from our Legislatures and Governors.

The sudden abolition of the freehold qualification for jurors, as old as the Common Law itself, we hope will not be attended with the evil most fear it will, nor that there will be such an interruption in some branches of business affected by the order as is supposed.

That such wide differences exist in the views of the District Commanders in regard to their authority under the Reconstruction Acts is a matter for regret, but the blame rather attaches to the Administration than to the officers themselves. The Acts have been in force for four or five months, and with such great and important differences known to exist in their construction, except an official copy of the Acts, accompanying their original assignment to duty, there has been no instructions issued from the War Department for the guidance of these officials, save their own construction of them. That these constructions should be made conscientiously and with proper regard to the purposes of their passage—the early reconstruction of the excluded States—is all we could ask or expect, and such we have.

We give room to the following article from the New York *Times*, upon this subject, and we do so the more readily as its editor, Hon. Mr. RAYMOND, as a member of Congress, voted for the Act establishing military governments over the South:

"Military government in South Carolina signifies much more than the enforcement of law and the practical application of the Reconstruction Acts. As interpreted by Gen. Sickles, it means all this, with additions sufficient to convey a full idea of despotic rule. 'Paternal government' it might have been called in days when absolutism was more popular; for the acting head not only undertakes to protect life and property, and to provide the preliminaries of restoration, but of his own sovereign will and pleasure annuls and enacts regulations and penalties, absorbs the duties of municipal government, and even essays to control the morals and appetites of the fortunate people under his care. In this respect, among the military commanders, Gen. Sickles stands alone. Sheridan has been considered aggressive, but his aggressions are by comparison of the mildest sort. He has deposed a rebel Mayor, corrupt and inefficient Levee Commissioners, and an obstructive and faithless Governor. He has proclaimed that the laws shall be obeyed, order maintained and reconstruction carried out; and he has intimated that the city must have the benefit of sanitary measures. His subordinate in Texas, Gen. Griffin, has applied the iron-clad oath to persons serving in courts presided over by Judges who could not take it; but beyond this Sheridan's District is free from the follies of paternal sway.

"Pope has done yet better. He wisely makes the soldier tributary to the Statesman, and pares military authority no oftener than may be necessary for the performance of an obvious duty. Sickles, alone, aspires to concentrate in his own person the functions of lawgiver and law administrator, of moral guardian and business protector, of policeman, judge and general over all.

"Only the impoverished, depressed and disheartened condition of South Carolina can afford an explanation of the remarkable patience of the people under some of the orders which they have been required to obey. In other circumstances the order issued on the 11th of April, staying civil process in certain cases, and interfering with penalties imposed by the laws of the State, irrespective of color, would have provoked a reasonable outcry. The same may be said of subsequent orders, less sweeping in their scope, perhaps, but interfering equally with civil matters, in no direct manner entering into the sphere of a district commander's duties.

"Now we hear of regulations promulgated by a general order under date of May 30, which carry military interference to a point beyond any reached elsewhere. They are regulations which cover ground properly belonging to the local municipal organizations, and in no sense, that we can perceive, comprehended within the range of the General's duties. Among other matters, they forbid the granting of licenses to any but innkeepers for the sale of liquors in quantities less than one gallon; and they declare void "all contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors." "No civil action," declares the order, "suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract" shall be entertained in any Court." The forbidding the distillation of grain, though arbitrary, was apparently excused by the scarcity of food. But what can justify or palliate this meddling with an important branch of business in a manner which the rampant prohibitionists of New England dare hardly attempt? In the same inexcusably harsh spirit, Gen Sickles decrees that the proprietors of railroads, horse-cars and steamboats, shall not establish any discrimination on account of color or caste, on pain of being arrested for misdemeanor, and summarily tried by a military tribunal. We cannot but consider this an excess of authority. The loyal officials of New Orleans, where this very question has been raised, have taken a much more prudent course, and one more likely to produce harmony among the citizens.

"The true principle to be acted upon by the military commanders at the South is unquestionably that which recognizes the supremacy of civil authority, and confines the action of the military to cases specifically pointed out in the reconstruction acts or arising out of the bad faith or bad judgment of the civil officers. On this basis, all that is essential for carrying out the will of Congress and securing the political equality of the freedmen, may be accomplished, without obtruding the presence and power of the soldier save in exceptional instances. Gen. Sickles appears to entertain a different idea of duty. His orders reveal a disposition to reverse the proper relations of the powers, and make the military the ever present master, instead of the ever-ready assistant, of civil authority."

Matters in Tarboro'.

We learn that Lieut. General HARDEE, late of the Confederate Army, is on a business visit to Tarboro', accompanied by his wife. He is the guest of Mr. M. WEDDELL. We are pleased to learn that the General is in fine health.

A Special Term of the Superior Court of Edgecombe, Judge BARNES presiding, is in session in Tarboro' this week. The Term was appointed to try John Taylor and Jim Knight, persons of color, charged with the murder of John W. Cutchen.

On Sunday night a most diabolical murder occurred near the Railroad Depot at Tarboro'. A negro, Gus. ——, shot and instantly killed another negro, Matthew King. The negroes of the vicinity gave pursuit to Gus, and having arrested him, delivered him to the Sheriff, and he is now in custody.

From the evidence of King's wife, before the committing Magistrate, it appears a few nights after the robbery of the Southern Express Company's safe, Gus borrowed an axe of King, and soon after, hearing a noise as if a safe was being broken open, King went out and attempted to take his axe from Gus, for fear of being implicated in the robbery. On the night of the murder, Gus went to King's house, and calling him out, without warning, fired and killed him.

The safe of the Express Company has been found buried near the house of Gus, but opened and its contents, except a few railroad tickets, gone. It is thought this affair will lead to a discovery of the robbers and the stolen money.

We also learn that on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, unsuccessful attempts were made to fire the village in the most central portion. On Wednesday night the attempt was almost successful. Two old buildings were burned, and the residence of Mr. R. A. Sizer saved by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the citizens. Should the flames have reached this residence, much of the village would have been destroyed. We trust the incendiaries may be discovered and properly punished.

Tennessee.

There is contained in the condition of affairs in Tennessee a terrible warning to the people of the excluded States.—Under charge of "unmistakably loyal" men, with that "noble patriot and statesman," Brownlow at the head, Tennessee has been "reconstructed," and her representatives have seats in the National Legislature. Nevertheless, instead of peace and good order, the State groans with bloodshed and anarchy. Seventy-five per cent. of the white citizens are disfranchised, and the government is controlled by the outcasts of society. Brownlow has, with the consent and aid of Congress, put arms in the hands of his worst desperadoes, and life is taken at his pleasure and by his authority, or is subject to the whim and caprice of his undisciplined soldiery. North Carolina may well learn a lesson from her daughter. If the corrupt men who now seek to control her destinies are permitted to succeed through the indifference of the white people of the State, the fate of Tennessee will prove the sequel of that of North Carolina.

Read the following, taken from the Nashville *Banner* of the 2d inst.:

MURDER BY AUTHORITY.

The *Press and Times*, (Brownlow Radical,) has endorsed the murder of a peaceable citizen of Franklin county by an outlaw of the name of Rickman who holds a commission from Gov. Brownlow, to levy war and terror upon the people. Nor does it stop here. It advises a continuance of the bloody work and the atrocious system by which it is to be made general and indiscriminate. We reprint its own words. Let those who read decide upon the character of the following comment upon the shameless confession of the murderer:

"The report of Captain Rickman puts the affair in a wholly different light from that in which it has been paraded in the Banner. The Banner of yesterday publishes the proceedings of a public meeting during the killing of Brown, and also a very inflamatory speech from A. S. Cuyler, who threatened rebellion and armed resistance against the State authorities unless prompt redress was given. Such language and threats are absurd and mischievous in the extreme. Governor Brownlow knows his duty, and will fearlessly perform it. The time for any county in the State to harbor men whose hands are red with the blood of loyal men has past, and inflamatory resolutions and seditious threats will not cause the resolute officers who are at the head of the State government to swerve a hair's breadth from the line of duty.

"If, in place of the foregoing the *Press and Times* had written—'*we in the name of the commander-in-chief instruct you to shoot down whomsoever you desire to shoot*,' its language could not be more impressive or its influence more direct.

"The persons composing 'the command' of Rickman are ignorant. Like Rickman himself, they are reckless and vicious. Made up of the refuse material of the war—of deserters and desperadoes from both of the late contending armies—they are incapable of forming a discriminate judgment. They got into the habit of killing men, and of seeing men killed, during the war, and with them it is war-time still. If it is not they may very naturally inquire why they are enlisted, armed and equipped; why they are ordered on 'detached service;' why they have a 'commander-in-chief, et cetera."—With them, as in actual war, every adversary is an enemy and every enemy is to be made way with by powder and ball. They are for Brownlow, and all who are against Brownlow are enemies. If further excuse is needed, it is easy to apply the terms "disloyal" and "Bushwhacker" to every active Conservative in the State, for such is the teaching of the Press and Times, and to shoot him down on sight. When they have done the shooting, they know they will be applauded by the only paper they are permitted to read, and may even hope for "promotion" from the only master recognized by them; and if the people, who are made the victims of this system of authorized assassination, meet in a peaceful manner, as the people of Winchester met, and if such temperate speeches as that of Mr. Colyar are made, the measure of self-defence and the appeal for protection are to be denounced by the organ and oracle of the offenders as "seditious" and "inflammatory." To this complexion have a great commonwealth and a peaceful body of citizens come at last in the middle of the nineteenth century and the heart of the American Republic.

"We have made a full and responsible statement. We have given the proceedings of a county mass-meeting with the names of fifty well-known citizens appended to its call for protection.—We have shown that Brown was murdered; that Simmons was shot at; that Byrom only saved his life by begging like a dog, and that an entire community has been driven to the last recourse of peaceful men, that of earnest and pressing entreaty for protection. This protection is denied them by the State Government. There is no law in Tennessee but the passion and caprice of Governor Brownlow and his followers. The people have borne and foreborne until they stand on the brink of destruction. In the example before us they have met in a lawful manner, have set forth their grievances, and have asked the Federal Government to send them Federal troops. They have shown that one of their number has been killed, that two have narrowly escaped the same fate, and that all are threatened. They have stated that men are flying to the woods and that crops have been abandoned.

"They have been counseled under the exasperating circumstances with wondrous temperance by a leading citizen, and have declared not until every appeal has proved unavailing, will they resort to the primal law of nature, that of self-preservation. And they have been denounced as "rebels" by the organ of the ruling power, which cries on the assassins at the same time that it defends and approves the crimes already committed.

"We add our entreaty to that of these suffering people. We call upon the Federal Government to send them Federal troops to protect them. And we ask of General Grant, as General-in-Chief of the National arms, to come here and supersede the self-constituted "Commander-in-Chief" of a lawless army of ruffians, mustering in every part of the State to burn, to kill, to pillage, to insult, to bully, and thus to force the people to be the slaves and to do the will of one man, and he a lunatic bent upon the dissolution of society."

The Diocese of Mississippi.

A committee consisting of John Duncan and William Yerger, of Jackson, and J. A. Klein, of Vicksburg, issue an appeal to the friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Mississippi, in behalf of the Convention of the Church recently held in Vicksburg, for the purpose of rebuilding the "Bishop's House" on the old site, near the city of Jackson. The notes belonging to the Episcopal Fund, as far as they can, will be made available, but in the depressed pecuniary condition of the country they cannot be counted upon at present, as at all sufficient for the work. The "Bishop's House," when rebuilt, will belong to the Diocese.—It will not be the private property of any individual or any parish, but will be, and remain forever, the permanent residence and home of the Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, whoever may be the incumbent of the office. The site near Jackson is one of the most beautiful and eligible in the State, the Church owning about sixty acres of ground attached to it.

The committee say:

"Our people all know that the 'Bishop's House' was destroyed during the war. This was a severe loss to our young and struggling Diocese, but the blow fell far heavier on our venerated Bishop. Everything belonging to him of earthly goods was at the same time destroyed. Every article of furniture in the house, and what was prized much more highly by him, his large and valuable library—the collection of many years, endeared to him by the memories of the past, and incapable of being replaced—was in a few moments destroyed by the torch, and he was left houseless and homeless—a wanderer through the Diocese, dependent almost, on daily charity for a shelter for his family. Driven by severe necessity, he has been compelled temporarily to seek a home outside of the limits of Mississippi. These things should no be It is the duty of all christians to aid in removing a state of things, which is a reproach to us all, as long as it exists. No one need give much, if all will give a little. Contributions large or small, we earnestly call for. They can be sent to us jointly or to each of us individually. We hope this appeal will meet a prompt and ready response, and that each member of the Church will feel that it is not only a duty but a pleasure to aid in rebuilding the home of our Bishop and enabling our present loved and venerated Pastor to spend the remainder of his days in peace and domestic comfort, surrounded by his family, in the midst of his flock."

Political Lethargy.

It is not so much to be wondered at as deplored, that our people should be so indifferent and callous in regard to political matters. Never in the history of politics in this country was it so important and necessary to use our utmost endeavors to bring out every element of strength and at the polls ward off the dangers that threaten us. The ordinary political controversies which formerly divided the parties of this country, and which frequently disturbed to a great and unnecessary degree society itself, were as nothing compared to the great interest now at stake. The elections which will soon take place in this and other Southern States, must decide their fate, for weal or woe, for ages to come. On the one hand lies justice to all classes and races, law and order, financial prosperity and social distinction; on the other, vindictive proscription, illegal punishments, financial distress and social obliteration. Never in the history of any people was there so much at stake—so much to save or lose, and we doubt if ever history furnished such an example of profound lethargy—such total unconcern in regard to questions of such vital importance—as is exhibited in these Southern States. The surrender of our arms, the destruction of our property, the cruel legislation retarding our material advancement, seem to have also blunted our moral perceptions and our manly characteristics. The orders, *brutum fulmens*, of arbitrary commanders, which to-day abrogate the most sacred and venerated laws, and to-morrow remove the honest and conscientious officer, seem to carry with them terrors which tend to deter the citizen from the ordinary and important duties incumbent upon him, while suggestions of "mild confiscation" carry with them a dread which the qualifying expletive fails to allay.

There is, however, more danger from our very inaction than from any other cause. If the acts of Congress are at all faithfully carried out; unless by means of dishonest registrars, or by more violent measures, the people of the State are not defrauded of their remaining privileges—rights they have not—and we are loth to believe that such will be the case, North Carolina has nothing to fear at the ballot-box. With very largely more than double the number of voters in favor of the whites, even after every one probably or possibly disfranchised by Congress under the most illiberal construction of the acts are prohibited from voting, and with such an insignificant number of white Radicals, the cause of peace and order and good government have no reason for alarm if our people will only throw off their present lethargy, and be promptly registered, and taking matters as they are thrust upon us, make the best of them.

A month hence, registration begins, and the few remaining doubts as to who are qualified to register and vote, will by that time, be definitely settled, either by an order direct from General SICKLES or from the Attorney General. There will then remain no excuse for any one holding back—but great will be the responsibility of those who do, both to the present generation and the future, if by such indifference or cowardice, the destinies of North Carolina are intrusted to the keeping of just such persons as in Tennessee have added to the sufferings and distresses of war, the tyranny and civil confusion and terror which now oppress that State. The people of North Carolina can and must control the political power necessary to save the State from the ruin which now threatens, and restore her to the Union under such restrictions as are required, as will eventually secure equal rights with the other States, and prevent social and political confusion and distress at home. The indifference, proceeding from what cause it may, which will keep the citizen from registering and voting, will sink in a common grave his political privileges and his property. The spirit of faction and proscription which will triumph by our inaction, will absorb the one in order to destroy the other. There is not an interest, political, material or social, that does not demand of every citizen who is eligible, to register and vote. It will be too late to correct any evils our present neglect may entail upon the State. Once defeated, the privilege will not again be granted, the disfranchisement which Congress has made will be insignificant to that which our own Constitution will provide—the confiscation *proposed* at Washington will be "mild," indeed, compared to that which will be *perfected* at Raleigh. We hope our people will be warned in time.

Board of Registration.

We publish elsewhere an Order from General SICKLES, establishing an ADVISORY Board of Registration. It will be seen that H. H. HELPER, of Salisbury, and JEFFERSON FISHER, of Raleigh, are the members of the Board from this State. There was no meeting of the Board on Friday on account of the absence of one of the members. It was expected that their sessions would have begun on Saturday last.

Special Correspondence of the Journal.

COMMENCEMENT
AT THE
UNIVERSITY.

CHAPEL HILL, 7th June, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Taking all things into consideration, the Commencement, which ended last night, or rather this morning, was one long to be remembered by the people of North Carolina. The young folks, both male and female, attired in a manner that unquestionably added to their beauty and attractiveness (this "beauty unadorned" is a humbug in public), as well as to their happiness, but which possibly has more than once made their sires pray for more propitious seasons, seemed to enjoy themselves to the top of their bent, and for one I say, let them do so.

The old folks, who have others as well as themselves to provide for, and who have, to a certain degree at least, learn to bend the knee "that thrift may follow fawning," seemed also to enjoy themselves.

To the young folks, youth and beauty, and music and dancing, are at all times sufficient for pleasure; so that it is not to be wondered at that they have enjoyed themselves this week. To the old folks, the presence of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster General, and of Major General Sickles, to say nothing of a host of lesser military lights, afforded an ample opportunity to show their love and veneration and attachment and admiration for the old flag and the old uniform as well as for the representatives of the "best Government the world ever saw."

Both young and old were determined to enjoy themselves. The pride, pomp and circumstance of conquering, if not glorious warfare, was apparent all arounnd us. The only class of persons who did not seem to be equal to the occasion, consisted of some mutilated men and a few sad, silent and sorrowful looking individuals, whose compressed lips and fixed jaws and steady gaze seemed to tell of inward emotion and suffering; but they could be pardoned, as well because of the reflection that they might have lost father, brother or son in the wilderness through which we have had to pass in order to reach this blessed Canaan, as because of the smallness of their numbers.

With this exception it was a perfect jubilee, a grand carnival, where reckless enjoyment was the order of the day, without regard to time or cost. We will long remember the scenes of this week, especially the solemn, reverential silence with which the youth of the University uncovered and opened ranks to allow President JOHNSON and General SICKLES to pass along the line to their appointed seats in Girard Hall. It was indeed a becoming deference to the Chief Magistrate, and to the military chieftain who had almost sacrificed his life in defence of his country. But you would doubtless like to hear more of the details.

The exercises in which the public generally took part, began on Monday evening after tea, in Girard Hall, and were conducted in accordance with the following programme, the declaimers being members of the Freshman class:

1. *American Independence*—JAMES B. YELLOWLEY, Greenville.
How are the Mighty Fallen—ANDREW M. CRAIG, Alamance county.
The South wants a Poet—STEPHEN W. NOBLE, Lenoir county.
Free Discussion—WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Richmond county.
Irish Enthusiasm—JAMES A. SMITH, Robeson county.
The true sphere of Woman—WILSON J. MCKAY, Harnett county.
2. *Mississippi contested Election*—KNOX LIVINGSTON, Florida.
The Psalms—DANIEL A. LONG, Alamance county.
The Destiny of the Human Race—WILLIAM A. SHORTER, Alabama.
Death of Lafayette—REUBEN C. SHORTER, Alabama.
Irish Aliens—NELSON M. FEREBEE, Camden county.
The Maniac—QUINTUS P. SILER, Alabama.

These young gentlemen having been here only a year at most, doubtlessly acquitted themselves as handsomely as could have been expected. It is due to truth, however, to say that the exercises generally, in all the classes, have created the impression that the art of elocution does not receive that attention to which its importance in a country like ours entitles it. The mantle of GREEN and of WHEAT has not, we fear, fallen upon the right individual.

On Tuesday, during the day, there were no public exercises of general interest. At night, however, the "Sophs" entertained us with the usual display of their powers of declamation—among them appeared your intelligent young townsman, Mr. PLATT D. WALKER, whose subject was "Liberty and Revolution." He does credit to himself and to his town. Mr. W. H. Bledsoe, of Raleigh, also acquitted himself with honor. After the exercises were concluded there was an adjournment to what is called, I believe, Smith Hall. It is generally known, however, as the "Ball Room"—where merry sounds could be heard until a late hour.

Wednesday was set apart for the reception of the President and *suite*, which took place at the residence of Governor SWAIN—but of this the professional reporters have already given a full account. At night the Rev. Professor HEPBURN delivered a memorial address upon the life and character of the late Professor JAMES PHILLIPS, S. T. D. It has more than once since his death been a pleasure to me, in looking back over my intercourse with him, to have revived no memory of any unpleasant occurrence, and to know that while on the part of the professor there was always kindness, courtesy and good humor, there was never anything (certainly never intentionally) save deference and respect on the part of the pupil.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Secretary of State and Postmaster General were made members of the PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, and on the next day the President joined the DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

By the way, an amusing incident is said to have occurred at Durham's Depot between the President and Squire Bill Pratt, quite a noted character in that vicinity.—While the President was waiting for the baggage to be transferred from the train to his coaches, the Squire approached him in the politest possible manner, hat in hand and profuse bows, announced his name and desired to know if that was the President. Mr. JOHNSON having satisfied him on that point, the Squire asked if an humble individual might address him. Permission having been accorded, he said: "Mr. President, I want to know whether in case we should have fair seasons and the worms don't eat up all the fruit, you will let us '*still*' a little brandy this fall, for we's mighty dry people in these parts."

The President replied very kindly that he thought it "well enough for the people to keep up their spirits a little," whereupon the Squire's whole face beamed with delight, and he said, "now that's just what I expected you would do; thank you, sir (and stepping back a little); why, sir, you are a right good looking man; yes, sir, a heap better looking man than I expected; why, sir, they told me you was a dwarfish sort of a man; but, sir, you will do very well." The President smiled, and looking down, rubbed his shapely leg and said, "well, yes, I believe I am large enough for all practical purposes"—whereupon the interview closed.

Thursday was the crowning and closing day of the performance. The following order of proceedings will tell you what was done:

FORENOON.

1. *Latin Salutatory.*—GEORGE M'NEILL ROSE, Fayetteville.
2. *Napoleon at St. Helena.*—WILLIS ALSTON, Halifax Co.
3. *The Athenian Republic.*—WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, Shelby.
4. *The Achievements of Hannibal.*—ALBERT GALLATIN CARR, Chapel Hill.
5. *The Love of Money.*—WINFIELD SCOTT GUTHRIE, Chapel Hill.
6. *Hopes and Disappointments of Life.*—JOHN GRAHAM YOUNG, Charlotte.

AFTERNOON.

1. *The Pleasures of Memory.*—ROBERT WORK MEANS, Concord.
2. *Civilization.*—WILLIAM HICKS REEVES, Tennessee.
3. *Emancipation.*—JAMES BILLINGSLEA MITCHELL, Alabama.
4 *Annual Report.*
5. *Degrees Conferred.*
6. *The Valedictory.*—PATRICK HENRY WINSTON, Bertie Co.

The young gentlemen to whom were assigned the Latin Salutatory and the Valedictory acquitted themselves quite respectably.

At night came the ball—but who can do justice to a Commencement Ball? I shall not attempt it. Chief Marshal Barlow and his assistants, Messrs. Battle, Latta and Pearson, and Messrs. Purcell, Morehead, Graham, Strayborn, Maberick and Jones, the Ball Managers, have laid us all under obligations for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

The legislative committee, Messrs. Clark and Hall, of the Senate, and Messrs. Morehead and Peebles, of the Commons, were here by appointment, to investigate the condition of the University, the causes of its marked decline, and to suggest a remedy therefor. I am not informed to what conclusion, if any, they came on the premises. It is certainly much to be desired that they shall find some means to restore the University to its wonted prosperity, or at least to make it keep pace with similar institutions in our sister States. Our preparatory schools are said to be flourishing, but neither parents or teachers seem inclined to patronize the College of our fathers. There is something wrong somewhere. Is it not possible there is just a little too much dead lore taught here and not enough attention devoted to that live knowledge necessary to fit a man to step at once from the College Halls to the performance of the duties of actual life? The small number of students, the impoverished condition of the University and of the State, make me greatly fear that the days of our *Alma Mater* are numbered. I will ever pray, however, in the words of Father Paul—*Esto perpetua.* Yours, &c.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER RUTHERFORD CHARGES OF OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT AND MALFEASENCE AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Before General A. Rutherford, United States Commissioner in this city, the case of Wm. A. Atkinson, master of the British Brig Mary J. Wilbur, was investigated Wednesday. The charge brought against the master of this vessel was that of unlawfully shipping cotton at this port without the payment of the tax required by law. The vessel had previously been cleared, but the discovery of the fact of this cotton being on board caused her detention. Several witnesses were examined, and the case decided by the confiscation of the cotton, and the issuing of an order requiring it to be immediately landed. This lot of cotton consists of nineteen bales, and was owned by a gentleman residing outside of the city, but was consigned, however, to a commission house in this place.

Subsequent to the disposition of the above case, Jas. P. Foster, Collector of Customs at this port, who had previously been arrested by the United States Deputy Marshal, was arraigned before the Commissioner on charge of official misconduct and malfeasance.

When the Commissioner announced his readiness to proceed with the case, Col. Robert Strange arose and stated that in the absence of the District Attorney, by consent of the Court, he was present to appear for the prosecution. He here proceeded to state what he proposed proving on the part of the prosecution. The charges were for official misconduct, and an enumeration of those brought forward was entered into by the counsel, who proceeded to comment upon each.

Among other things it was charged that from the cargo of the schooner Jos. Setters, confiscated and sold here for smuggling some time since, the accused had appropriated to his private use nineteen boxes of cigars.

It was also stated that, being intrusted with $4,000 of the proceeds of the sale of the said schooner, by the Marshal, for safe keeping, he brought in a bill against the vessel for expenses incurred, amounting to $1,100, when the actual expenses were but $500; and it was charged that the accused proposed to the Marshal that this bill be paid and that the false charge, or excess of the real amount, (the sum of $600) be divided between them.

In the case of the Br. Barque Southern Belle which was run into by a government vessel some time since, and a claim laid to damages, which were assessed at $6,000, and which amount it was stated was actually paid over to the Collector, it was charged that the accused delivered into the hands of the Captain of said vessel but $5,000, retaining the Captain's receipt for the whole amount and appropriating the balace to his own use.

The above are some of the charges brought forward and enumerated by the prosecuting attorney. The witnesses in the case were called, but before an examination proceeded, Mr. Adam Empie, counsel for the defence, asked a postponement of a further investigation, as he had just been informed by his client of the materiality of some papers in Washington, which he proposed producing, and in order to do so, asked that time be allowed. He further stated that his client, who had just been arrested, was unaware until that moment of the nature of the charges brought against him, with the exception of one; that it was important he should have every facility for a defence—he did not shrink from, but demanded an investigation—and in order to do so, requested that opportunities be granted. After some discussion regarding the time, between the counsel, the Court announced a postponement of the investigation until Thursday next, the 20th instant. The defendant was required to enter into a bond of $5,000 for his appearance, and the witnesses were recognized in the sum of $500 each.

A planter in Leon county Texas, has been forced by the military to support the families of some negroes who were killed on his place.

Letter from Gov. Graham.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the letter of Governor GRAHAM in reply to an invitation to be present at the recent inauguration of Hart's statue of HENRY CLAY, at Louisville.

HILLSBORO', N. C., May 28, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that it is not in my power to accept the invitation of the City of Louisville, so politely tendered through your note of the 6th inst., to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Henry Clay, by the Kentucky artist Hart, in the Court House of the City, on the 30th of the present month.

That Louisville finds, in a native of the State, an artist capable of perpetuating in enduring marble the lineaments and the fame of the great American whom Kentucky claims as her first citizen, is itself a matter of felicitation, rendering all the more appropriate her tribute on the genius and character of the illustrious statesman.

That she purposes by her hospitality to bring together persons from all parts of our common country, whose intercourse has been interrupted, and whose friendships may have been alienated, by the events of a sanguinary civil war, affording an occasion to bury the animosities of the late contest, to resume their old relations, and to exchange pledges of amity and mutual good will, as it were, by the grave of a common friend, is also an attraction which I trust may assemble at this ceremony numerous votaries, with profit to the living as well as honor to the dead.

The long and illustrious public service of Mr. Clay, extending with rare intervals through half a century, in which he thrice saved the country from the convulsion of civil war, his conservative and healing influence on every occasion of internal discord, and his manly and patriotic spirit in all matters of foreign relations and diplomacy, assign him the most conspicuous place among American statesmen in the age succeeding the men of the revolution. His eloquence, his genius, his address and natural command over men, would have given him distinction in any deliberative assembly of the world; but it was his profound comprehension of American institutions, and practical wisdom in American affairs, which were, after all, his most distinguished characteristics, and the chief source of his usefulness and power. Withal, his affections were distempered with no local jealousies or hatreds nor bounded by any sectional limits. In him the love of Union and sense of the importance of its preservation did not depend upon whether the smiles of fortune were his to-day and another's to-morrow, but were fixed and abiding sentiments, which nothing in his long and eventful life could ever shake.

I hope I may say, without wounding the sensibilities of any among my countrymen, that, in the anxious months preceding the late hostilities in 1860 and '61, the old disciples of Mr. Clay in this State did not fail to bring vividly to the remembrance of the people his great example and teachings on this topic, until the downward course of events, which I have not space to record, in their opinion rendered the embarkation of the State in the war a necessity. May I be pardoned also for the remark that, during this period, I was often impressed with the sagacity of this patriot statesman in discovering where the lave of the Union was greatest? More than twenty-five years ago, in an earnest and impressive conversation upon a question pending in the Senate, and connected with the ever agitated theme of slavery, he observed to me, with emphasis, "Sir, there are four States of this Union on which it is to rely for its preservation in all time to come. These are North Carolina and Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky." He went on to assign the reasons for this asseveration in their geographical position, the character of their inhabitants, etc. I often thought of it afterwards, and repeated it to the people, in the discussions to which allusion has been already made. And it was, as I conceived, in a good degree verified when the final trial came.—When, after the Presidential election of 1860, the State of the extreme South, claiming that of right they possessed such power, shot from their spheres as members of the Union, and essayed the formation of a separte Government, with a plain intimation of a resort to force if their proceedings were not acquiesced in, and were met from the opposite quarter of the Union with a scowl of defiance as stern as that which they had themselves assumed, it was then that these intermediary States, in accordance with the prophetic expectation of Clay, in peace conferences and popular votes and demonstrations, came forward to plead for conciliation and Union. Crittenden put on the mantle of Clay and stood between the gathering hosts, in an endeavor to stay the impending calamity, and was heartily seconded by the States in question. I do not mean that representation in every instance indicated this sentiment; I admit that it did not; but it was nobly apparent in the manifestations of the judgments and affections of their people. And when the three States first mentioned, donned their armor and became parties in the war, it was with no exultant hope of ministering to ambition or *party* rage, or of gratifying revenge, but from a conviction that their safety, interests and honor necessitated the hazards they were about to assume. Kentucky, with the exception of a minority of her people who identified their fortunes with the South, retained her connection with the Government. In the struggle which ensued, all acquitted themselves with a gallantry and heroism worthy of those ancestors, who, in the common fields both of the North and South, achieved the great victory of American Independence. And when the bloody contest closed, with success to the arms of the United States, and a capitulation was made, which has been kept with the most scrupulous fidelity, the citizens of these at least had not far to go, to resume their old connection with the people of the other States, and a sincere and contented obedience to the constitutional authorities of the Union.

In speaking thus of the citizens of the States which have been named, I would not be understood to intimate any doubt of the perfect good faith and sincerity of the people of any other. On the contrary, I am satisfied that all who were involved in the late attempt at revolution made their submission in a spirit of the highest candor, and contemplate nothing but "one Union, one Constitution, one destiny."—And nothing is wanting but the magnanimity, the genius, the all embracing patriotism and statesmanship of Clay, to mould the elements lately in commotion into harmony and repose. Those having the power, and, consequently,

STATE NEWS.

THE LATE COL. H. K. BURGWYN, JR.—The remains of the late Henry K. Burgwyn, Jr., Colonel of the 26th regiment N. C. Troops, who fell on the bloody field of Gettysburg, while gallantly leading his men, the colors of his regiment in his hand, will reach this city on Saturday afternoon.—They will be at once taken to the Episcopal Church, where, at 5 o'clock, the funeral services of the Church will be read, and thence they will be carried to the Memorial Cometery for interment.

Of all the noble young men of the State, who gave up their lives for the land of their birth, few, if any, were more gifted or heroic than Harry K. Burgwyn. As gallant as his prototype of Navarre, and as tender and generous as he was a noble type of Southern manhood. It is most fit that he should sleep in the dear soil of his nativity and his affections.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

COTTON CROP IN PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from Pitt county, North Carolina, states that the cotton growers in North Carolina have had a hard time of it. This accords with the information we have already published contained in the letters of our special North Carolina correspondent.

It is stated that many who have replanted are ploughing up that ground and planting corn. The writer, who is said to be largely engaged in the cotton crop in Pitt county, ventures to say that there is on an average, not over half a crop in North Carolina.—Norfolk *Journal.*

THE CROPS.—The heavy rains for the past two weeks has kept the ground too wet to allow our farmers to give proper attention to the young corn, but the prospect is quite good. The weather that has been so unfavorable for the corn has been very favorable for setting out tobacco plants, and we believe there will be a larger crop planted in our county this year than ever before.

The wheat has been threatened with rust, but so far it is not injured materially.

Winston *Sentinel.*

REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.—We learn that, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice, His Honor, Judge Brooks, has appointed the following Registers in Bankruptcy:

2nd District—R. F. Lehman, of Newbern.

5th District—Thos. B. Keogh, of Greensborough.

6th District—R. H. Broadfield, of Lexington.

7th District—Clinton A. Cilley, Lenoir, N. C.

The others will be appointed in a few days, and for the 1st and 2nd Districts, two Registers, for each, will be appointed.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THOMASVILLE.—This is one of the most flourishing places in North Carolina, and is celebrated for its manufacture of shoes, which, in quality, durability, and price, equal any work done outside of the State. Our merchants would do well to heed this fact.

Thomasville is located one hundred miles west of Raleigh, seventy miles east of Charlotte, immediately on the North Carolina Railroad, and has a population of five or six hundred persons, growing and improving rapidly.

It has a female college, four stores, two shoe factories, one steam saw and grist mill, a tobacco factory, one hotel, two churches, (Methodist and Baptist) a cabinet maker, photographist, &c.

The soil of the surrounding country is principally sandy loam, with considerable red clay, well adapted to raising the first grades of tobacco, though corn and wheat and oats are the principal crops raised.

Wilson *Carolinian.*

MILL DESTROYED.—A new mill located on Jones's creek, below Little's mill, just completed, and belonging to Alfred Baucum and Neill McCormac, was almost entirely destroyed on Sunday forenoon by the dam giving way and washing out the ground on which the mill was located. The ground, to those who knew it well, was always considered unsafe for a mill site. The mill was a very complete affair, running three pairs of burrs—two grist and one flour, and was valued at between $4,000 and $5,000.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

CROPS.—We are informed late last week that owing to the very cool weather of two or three weeks ago the cotton on many of the plantations between this and Charlotte, was so badly injured that the farmers had it plowed up and planted corn instead.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR KINSTON.—Report reaches us of the murder, yesterday, of Mr. John Miller and wife, at their farm 11 miles from Kinston. Mr. Miller was hung on a tree a short distance from the house, and Mrs. Miller was shot through the head inside their dwelling. The murder is said to have been committed by a party of negroes.

We refrain from giving any of the conflicting rumors which are current as to the cause of the murder.

Newbern *Republican.*

THE EFFECT OF ORDER NO. 32 IN THIS CITY.—The general closing up of the liquor saloons, in compliance with the requirements of the above order, has exhibited a marked change in the business aspects of the City. The Hotels, the only privileged places for the retailing of liquors by the drink, are reaping a rich harvest, and are crowded the most of the time. In our peregrinations, we have passed squads of laboring men on the streets who threaten to form themselves into clubs and buy a gallon of liquor, or more, on Saturday evening, and then imbibe it on retirement.

The order may possibly, defeat the very object it is intended to accomplish. There were more drunken men seen on our streets on Thursday, than at any time for three months previous.—Newbern *Republican.*

OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE COL. BURGWYN.—We have seldom witnessed a more touching spectacle than was presented yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the interment, in the Memorial Cemetery, of the remains of the gallant and gifted Henry K. Burgwyn, Jr., Colonel of the 26th North Carolina Troops, who fell on the bloody field of Gettysburg. Christ Church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The catafalque, in front of the chancel, on which rested the coffin, was most exquisitely ornamented with the choicest flowers of the season.—The sublime ritual was impressively read by the Rev. Dr. Mason, after which the remains were escorted to the Cemetery and buried in that beautiful spot, amid the other noble spirits who sleep within its sacred precincts,—the final sepulture being also crowned by fair hands with the loveliest floral offerings. Rest, brave young soldier!—noble type of Southern manhood!

"Young Lycidas is dead,—dead ere his prime,
And hath not left his peer behind!"

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF JEFF. DAVIS.—Paul Bagley, the famous pardon manager, is responsible for the genuineness of the following letter of Governor Worth, of North Carolina:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, June 1, 1867.

It is represented to me by the Rev. Paul Bagley, that Governor Sharkey, R. J. Walker, and many other distinguished gentlemen, have joined in a petition to Jefferson Davis and the President of the United States, requesting the former to petition the latter for a pardon for participation in the late rebellion or civil war, and also praying the President to grant the pardon. I do not know the reasons that influence Mr. Davis in refusing to ask for the pardon, and therefore decline to ask him to prefer the petition; but I have no hesitation in saying that I think humanity and public policy would justify and require the granting of the pardon upon a proper application.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

THE GRAPE.—The three best and chief varieties of American grapes—the Isabella, the Catawba and the Scuppernong—may be said to be natives of North Carolina.

The first received its designation in honor of Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, of North Carolina, whose husband carried a vine from the garden of Governor Smith, in Brunswick, to New York, and planted it on Long Island. For table use it is now, perhaps, more universally cultivated than any other grape.

We are not prepared with the evidences as to the indigenousness to this State of the Catawba, but such is the reputation of its nativity. We know the fact, only, that it abounds in certain localities, and that all the physical indications are in favor of its luxuriant and profitable culture.

The delicious Scuppernong, (or, as we find it written in the earliest records, "*es sco-per-non,*") is undoubtedly native, and exists in our midst in almost incredible abundance. The first explorers of the State, Raleigh and others, found the vines stretching in all directions in the primeval woods, covered with their heavy clusters of fruit, and Lawson mentions it with an enthusiasm rather foreign to the style of his quaint historical narrative.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

JUDGE KELLEY AND HIS TOUR.—Judge Kelley was serenaded in Philadelphia, last Thursday, and in response to the compliment, made a speech. He said he was received courteously and kindly in every Southern city, save one. Speaking of North Carolina he said it was the most beautiful and richest portion of earth upon which his eye or feet had ever rested. This State from which more than fifty thousand of her sons have fled to Indiana and Illinois, is the land of wine, of honey, of the apple and the peach, of the fig and the pomegranate, all of which he saw prosper in the open field, and under the most artless culture. In the forty-two hundred miles we traveled, the whole earth is underlaid with gold, so that a child, with an ordinary wash basin, could wash the sands from the rivulets and make at least three dollars a day, and yet he had never seen so much poverty as he found in North Carolina.—"You can hardly credit this," "but, said he, I tell you it is true."

REMOVAL OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OFFICERS. The North Carolina Presbyterian, alluding to Gen. Sickles' removal of the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, says:

"As no cause is assigned for the removal of our town authorities, except a general allegation of "inefficiency," we take occasion to say that, in the judgment of our citizens, the officers who are removed are not inferior in worth, intelligence and efficiency in the discharge of every duty, public and private, to any who have ever held the office of Mayor and Commissioners since the town was incorporated by our General Assembly."

HEAVY RAINS.—The recent rains have been themost severe that have been experienced in this section in many years. The creeks are greatly swollen and we apprehend that serious injury has been done the growing crops.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

PERSONAL.—We learn that Chief Justice Chase, in company with Judge Brooks, ex-Prov. Gov. Holden and Col. D. M. Carter, attended the African Methodist Church in this city on yesterday morning. We presume they attended Tupper's Church at night.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.—There is to be a large mass meeting of the colored citizens of Franklin county, in Louisburg to-day. J. J. Davis and R. I. Wynne, Esqs., are to address the gathering.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court was engaged on yesterday in the trial of an action for damages in assault and battery brought by Dr. DeRossett *vs.* Peyton A. Dunn, Col. E. G. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Phillips and Battle for the defendant. The case had not been given to the jury, at the time of our making up the paper.

The following order has been made by the Court:

"It being considered by the Court that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and residing in North Carolina, are citizens entitled to equal rights under the laws, and therefore equally concerned in the impartial administration of justice:

It is ordered, That henceforth, in summoning grand and petit jurors, the Marshal of the United States for the District of North Carolina make no distinction on account of color or race among citizens otherwise qualified to serve."—*Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal met in this City, on yesterday,—all the Judges in attendance. A number of candidates for County Court license were examined.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentle men were, on Monday, admitted by this tribunal to practice in the several County Courts in this State, viz:

William M Davies,	Henderson	County.
David H Graves,	"	"
James L Mitchell,	Bertie	"
Garland S Ferguson,	Haywood	"
Abraham R Smedes,	Wake	"
Mougon Price,	Columbus	"
Hugh F Murray,	Wilson	"
Nixon Clingman,	Wayne	"
Benj V L Hutton,	"	"
Benj Robinson,	New Hanover	"
Horatio Davis,	"	"
John B Hussey,	Duplin	"
Thos J Jarvis,	Currituck	"
Gilbert Elliot,	Pasquotank	"
John C Baker,	Gates	"
Clinton L Colds,	Pasquotank	"
Adolphus Monroe,	Bladen	"
Wm H Mebane,	Rockingham	"
Sam'l J Pemberton,	Montgomery	"
George W Reid,	Randolph	"
Romulus Z Linney,	Alexander	"
Thomas S Tucker,	Iredell	"
James E Shepherd,	Wilson	"
Rice A Peirce,	Halifax	"
Thomas R Roulhac,	Orange	"
Frederick S De'Wolfe,	Mecklenburg	"
James E Boyd,	Alamance	"
Charles Price,	Warren	"
Wm B Martin,	Buncombe	"

And yesterday the following were admitted to practice in the Superior Courts:

Emory H Merrimon, Buncombe.
John W Hinsdale, Cumberland.
James J Osborne, Henderson.
Murdoch J McSween, Richmond.
Alden A Howell, Macon.
James A Graham, Orange.
William J Norwood, Haywood.
John S Henderson, Rowan.
H C Walser, Davidson.
Calvin M McLoud, Buncombe.
John H Wellborn, Davidson.
John W Cole, Richmond.
William E Weaver, Buncombe.
Kerr Craige, Rowan.
William M Coleman, Cabarrus.
Theodore F Davidson, Buncombe.
Charles W Broadfoot, Cumberland.
Armistead Burwell, Mecklenburg.
John W Gudger, Buncombe.
Thomas H Galloway, Rockingham.
Samuel Sanders, Lincoln.
Robert F Peebles, Northampton.
John W Dunham, Wilson.
Alford N Smith.
Edwin S Moore, Johnston.
James C Dobbin, Cumberland.
Milton C Richardson, Sampson.
John H Thorp, Nash.
Benjamin H Bunn, Nash.
Robert D Osborne, Mecklenburg.
John Rencher, Chatham.
Henry A London, Cha ham.
William A Kerr, Halifax.
William H Day, Halifax.
Spier Whitaker, Halifax.
George M Whitesides, Rutherford.
Charles M Stedman, New Hanover.
James M Hobson, Da ie.
Swift Galloway, Brunswick.
Wm A Guthrie, Orange.

REV. DR. LACY.—This venerable and excellent minister, who has been for some time severely afflicted with rheumatism, we are glad to learn has gone to the Virginia Springs for relief. We sincerely hope he will obtain entire relief, and that his health and useful life will be preserved for many years.—Ral. *Sentinel,*

MEMORIAL.—The following lines were cast into the grave of Col. H. K. Burgwyn, on Sunday evening, by a lover of those who die in what they esteem a sacred cause:

PATRIÆ AMOR NUNQUAM DISCEDIT.

The Floral kingdom loads the air
With perfume from her countless flowers;
The odors filling Heaven so fair
Seem but the odors prized as ours.

Yet there reigns, 'tis fitly said,
A blossom more choice than others found;
That scents not till, with roughness bade,
Its leaves lie scattered on the ground.

So with the noble, Patriot dead,
We lay, to-day, amid this spot:
The Living *die* (as thus 'twas said;)
The Dying *live*—are ne'er forgot!

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

ILLNESS OF HON. R. C. PURYEAR.—Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin county, we regret to learn, was recently prostrated by an attack of paralysis, and at last accounts was not expected to live. He was attacked while on a visit to Mr. Nick Williams'.

Mr. Puryear is one of the best and purest men of the State, and we hope his life may be spared.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

CONVOCATION.—The Southeastern Convocation of the Episcopal Church, will assemble for its Quarterly Meeting in Christ's Church, Newbern, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, at a quarter to eight. Ushers will be at the door to seat all strangers. The public are invited to attend.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

REGISTRATION.—The advisatory Board, appointed by Order No. 33, met at the Citadel yesterday morning. G. W. Brodie, a colored citizen of Raleigh, N. C., appeared in the place of Jefferson Fisher, who had been appointed from that city. No business was transacted, and after organizing the Board adjourned.—Charleston *News.*

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of this College will embrace Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. Rev. Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, will preach the annual sermon on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and W. Mac. Robbins, Esq., of Salisbury, will deliver the annual address, on Wednesday afternoon. Conveyances will be at High Point to meet every train on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—We are requested to acknowledge the receipt of eighty dollars, which was furnished to Mrs. Dr. Haxall, from Lincolnton, North Carolina, for the Hollywood Memorial Association, being the proceeds of some very interesting tableaux recently given by the young people of that place.

Richmond *Examiner.*

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.—We see by a short announcement in the *Republican* that Major Palmer has been appointed Mayor of this City. This completes the new board, under the provisional military system of the reconstruction bill. A fine board certainly, for a Southern City! *But a single* Southern man, from the town sergeant down to the Mayor! Police, City Clerk, City physician, Sanitary inspector, Councilmen and Mayor all, *all* radicals of the purest water—the Mayor being chairman of the Radical Association or Union League of this City. Not one of these having any more interest in the welfare or prosperity of the City of Newbern, than any other migratory class. Was ever such monstrous outrages inflicted on any people?

By the way, we understand that Mayor Washington upon declining to take the required oath, was requested by the officer commanding this Post, to recommend some *native* citizen for his successor; who, in addition to his ability to take the oath, possessed other qualities fit and proper for one holding that responsible position.

Mr. Washington, we are told recommended Henry R. Bryan, Esq., one of our most substantiated and worthy citizens—a gentleman of fine mind, extensive attainments in law and literature, of very conservative principles, moderate in everything, and who would have discharged the duties of Mayor with an impartiality which neither race nor color could have challenged. He had the misfortune to hold a deep pecuniary interest in this country and —to be born *South* of Mason and Dixon's Line. The gentleman was *not* appointed. But enough.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

THE RECENT MURDER.—The tragedy enacted in Lenoir county last Thursday, was one of the most horrible that we have been called upon, as a public journalist to note, even in these days of rapidly recurring horrors.

The wife of an inoffensive citizen, while quietly attending to her domestic affairs, unsuspicious of danger, is brutally dragged from her kitchen to the house; her skull fractured, and her body otherwise mutilated. The house is then plundered, and the perpetrators of this atrocity go to the field where the husband is ploughing; seize him; take him to the woods—and with his plough-lines hang him.

These fiendish murders were perpetrated in the county of Lenoir, 12 miles southeast of Kinston. The innocent victims were Mr. John Miller and his wife; among the most highly esteemed and estimable of their section. The vile miscreants who murdered them were three negroes. The blood of these innocent persons cries aloud for vengeance.—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

BISHOP ATKINSON'S VISITATION TO WARRENTON.—On Sunday, the 2nd, Bishop Atkinson held Divine service in Emmanuel Church in this place, and, after a sermon of unusual power and aptness of illustration he confirmed fourteen persons. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered, and a larger number communicated than we remember ever to have witnessed in so small a village on a similar occasion.

These services, which continued several hours, were of a deeply interesting character, and while the Bishop pointed out the chief causes why so many more females than of the other sex are members of the Church in the present age, at least in this country, which was not the case in former ages, and described the perilous condition into which the maxims and customs of the male sex have brought them, there were manifest tokens of deep feeling and great searchings of heart among the thinking portion of the congregation. A rain in the afternoon, which continued till a late hour in the night, prevented a second service; nevertheless it was a day that will doubtless be long remembered by many who were present.—Warrenton *Courier.*

PERSONAL.—We are glad to see, on our streets again, Col. McLeod Turner, late of the Confederate army. It will be remembered that the Colonel has been suffering from the effects of severe wounds received in battle since the battle of Gettysburg.—He has been spending some time in an Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., but we regret that he has improved but very little. His right arm and hand is now slightly paralyzed, though his general health is good. We earnestly hope to see him himself again.

Salisbury *Banner.*

MILITARY ARREST.—A white man named Warren Frizzle, suspected of the murder of Jesse Hart, in Green county, some months since and two other murders recently, was brought down by a military guard on the train Thursday evening in irons.

Newbern *Republican.*

VICTIM OF "MISPLACED CONFIDENCE."—Dr. W. M. Raine, of this place, was inveigled into a confidence game on Thursday last, by some of his colored patrons, who relieved him of forty dollars in gold. The Doctor seemed much incensed against the parties who thus cheated him, but could not recover the money.—Weldon *Slate.*

CIRCUIT COURT.—Chief Justice Chase rendered his decision on yesterday, to the effect that he would not regard the Stay-Law in the practice and pleadings of the Federal Court—that actions for debt must take their legitimate and ordinary course, agreeably to the practice and pleadings of the Federal Courts. The decision is doubtless a legitimate one, regarding the Constitution and the laws of the United States as still in force in Military District No. 2, yet it must operate with singular hardship upon debtors whose creditors reside beyond the State. Citizens of the State are barred by the State law and by order No. 10 of Gen. Sickles from collecting their debts from their fellow-citizens, yet these same debtors are obliged by the ruling of the Federal Court, to pay their foreign creditors. The effect will be to force hundreds into bankruptcy.

The other business transacted in the Court, on yesterday, was of no very general interest.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

HEAVY AND DESTRUCTIVE RAINS.—On Wednesday and Thursday afternoon of last week, and Sunday of this, this section was visited by heavy rain storms, the heaviest, it is said in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Great damage was done to the cotton and corn just beginning to make headway in growing, and on some plantations the stands were almost washed out of the ground. The wheat just maturing was also materially injured.

We hear of great damage as well to plowed lands, whole acres of the surface being washed away.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

NEW CHURCH.—The corner stone of the Presbyterian Church in Washington was laid on the 30th ult. Rev. P. H. Dalton delivered an address on the occasion.

General Order No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., May 30, 1867.

[*General Orders No.* 33.]

The following named persons are hereby appointed and constituted a Board to report for the consideration and the action of the Commanding general needful arrangements, rules, regulations and forms of proceeding for registration:

Bvt. Col. W. B. Royall, U. S. A., Maj. 5th Cavalry, Chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, President.

H. H. Helper, of Salisbury, North Carolina.
Jefferson Fisher, of Raleigh, North Carolina.
F. L. Cardoza, of Charleston, South Carolina.
Lemuel Boozer, of Lexington, South Carolina.

The Board will convene and organize at the Citadel in Charleston, on the 7th day of June, 1867, and sit from day to day until dissolved by orders from these Headquarters.

The Board will choose from their number a Recorder of their proceedings and may employ a clerk, whose compensation shall not exceed three dollars a day.

The commanding officer of the Citadel will provide suitable apartments for the meetings of the Board.

The Assistant Adjutant-General will provide, on the requisition of the Recorder of the Board, approved by the President, such stationery, books and printing as may be required, having a due regard to economy and the dispatch of business.

The compensation of the members (civilians) will be six dollars a day and a commutation at the rate of ten cents a mile for each mile traveled, taking the nearest usual route from their respective places of residence to and from Charleston.

By Command of Major-General D. E. Sickles:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.
Official: J. W. Clous, Capt. 38th Infantry, A. D. C. & A. A. A. G.

General Order No. 34.

It is stated that the cause which led to the issuing of Order No. 34 was a belief on the part of General Sickles that ju-tice was not as promptly administered in some parts of the State as it might be. This being his belief, he thought it advisable to make an order which should allow the civil authorities to retain the primary control of civil affairs, while, at the same time such information was furnished the military authorities as would enable them to revise any action already taken, or to take any further action as might be considered necessary. Gen. Sickles preferred doing this to issuing such an order as that issued, with the same intention and motive, by Gen. Schofield.

Charleston *Mercury.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CROTON AND HER ENTIRE CREW.—On the night of the 10th of May the steamer Croton, Captain R. W. Tilton, was lost off Cape Henry. A small telegraphic dispatch in the New York Herald, announcing the disaster, is all that has been published concerning it. Since then we have made enquiries and learned the following facts in regard to this lamentable affair.

On the night of the 10th of May the Croton collided with the schooner Two Marys, off Cape Henry, near Hampton Roads, and instantly sunk, with the entire crew. She was bound from Charleston to New York, with a heavy cargo of machinery, belonging to a dredging machine. The collision occurred about ten o'clock in the night, and the schooner remained in the vicinity of the disaster in hopes of picking up some of the crew who might still be alive. But none were left, as she sunk so quick that there was no time to prepare for the disaster.

The following is a list of the white persons on board the Croton, who are lost:

R. W. Tilton, Captain.
George Crane, Purser.
——— Dennis, Engineer.
——— Lake, Extra Hand.
Abraham Sinford, of Port Royal.
Capt. B. G. Reid, late U. S. Volunteers.

Besides these persons are the crew, whose names we have been unable to learn.

The Croton will be recollected as having run between this port and Charleston, and was a fine light draught steamer. She was thoroughly overhauled and repaired in Wilmington last summer.

We clip the above article from the Savannah News and Herald, of a recent date. The Schooner Two Marys being in this port, the Captain and Mate were summoned before the Collector of Customs and the Local Inspector of Steamboats on Tuesday, 12th inst., and from the log book of the Two Marys the following information was obtained, which proves conclusively that she did not collide with the Croton:

Extract from log book of Schr. Two Marys, May 10th, 1867. "This day comes in with the wind South and light; cloudy. At 7 o'clock, A. M., fell in with some signs of disaster, by the floating stuff on the water, which must have come from some Steamer. Saw a part of the wheel house with the letter N on it; wind light. This day ends with the wind S. W., all well and on ship duty. Lat. 37 19 N., long. 75 10 W.

"The letter above mentioned was a black letter, with red shade, and about 24 inches long; one boat afloat, (white,) about 16 feet long; lumber about 4 by 6 inches, and about one thousand feet afloat around the Steamer.

"The Mate thinks it was not more than seven or eight days after her loss, before she was discovered by him."

COUNTY COURT.—The business of the present session of this court is drawing to a close. The Reference Docket was taken up Wednesday, and gone through with, the cases being settled as far as practicable. With the exception of the trial of a few cases and the disposition of some minor business, the above comprises the proceedings of the Court yesterday. Unlike the Criminal Court, the proceedings of this Court attract but little attention, and few can be found among the number in attendance outside of those interested either as principals or witnesses in the several cases under, or awaiting, consideration.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—We are pleased to note that our friend of the *Dispatch*, Captain Benjamin Robinson, has been recently granted a license, by the Supreme Court of the State, to practice law in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.—During the early part of the proceedings of the County Court yesterday, he appeared and qualified as a member of the bar. A license to practice in County Courts also qualifies applicants to practice in the Criminal Courts, recently established by the General Assembly.

Mr. Adolphus Monroe, of Bladen county, who obtained his license at the same time Captain Robinson received his, also qualified at the session of the County Court yesterday, and was admitted to practice.

On Saturday the European mail sent from New York by three steamships embraced 46,401 packages.

The State, county and town debts of New York amount to $140,000,000, or about $35 for each inhabitant.

The Chicago Times claims for that city 250,000 population and 250,000,000 rats.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Richmond—The Republican Convention—Revenue from Tobacco, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., June 12.

This morning the two committees, appointed by the two wings of the Virginia Republican party, at the conference last night, met Senator Wilson, and three other delegates from the Union League Clubs of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, at the Ballard House, where all existing divisions of sentiment were adjusted. Hon. J. M. Botts accepted, on behalf of the friends of the Charlottsville Convention, a proposition for a joint Convention of the two wings as follows:

To the Unconditional Union Men of Virginia:

The Republican Executive State Committee, and the undersigned, citizens of the State of Virginia, who here avow ourselves unconditional union men and members of the great Republican party of the United States, call upon all others of like condition as common sufferers, not to throw away this golden opportunity to rescue ourselves, our children and our State from the hands of those who have brought nothing but war, desolation want and wretchedness upon our land, to meet in council at Richmond as more convenient than Charlottesville, on the 1st day of August next, at 12 M., in the African church, for the purpose of extending and perfecting the organization of the Republican party commenced by the Convention assembled at Richmond on the 17th of April last. The call is signed by the Republican State Committee: Gov. Pierpoint, Hon. J. M. Botts, Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria, and some three hundred others.

The Revenue receipts from Tobacco in this district, for the past month, were two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

General Schofield having received complaint that E. J. Crump, one of the registers of this city, had been aiding the Confederates, investigated it and found no cause for the change. This complaint was preferred by freedmen, and is the first made in this State.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12—P. M.

All the members of the Cabinet were present yesterday, when Mr. Stanbery's opinion regarding the powers of District Commanders, was discussed. The opinion was approved by all except Secretary Stanton, who was silent on the subject. Gen. Grant was not present during the consideration of the opinion. The opinion is adverse to the arbitrary removal of State, and, it is understood, municipal officers.

The Indian Commissioner had a prolonged audience with the President this morning.

Mr. Withers, Mayor of Mobile, has an interview with the President at 3 o'clock to-morrow, from which it is inferred the Mobile removals are still undecided.

The impression which prevailed a few days ago of changes in the District Commanders, is fading away. It is thought best to enforce discipline, which involves respect for law and obedience from subordinate military officers.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue to-day were $563,000.

Between four and five thousand persons will witness the prize fight to-morrow.

Ninety-three suits have been commenced by claimants of Savannah cotton, alleged to have been captured by Gen. Sherman, and sold in New York. The claims amount to about $4,000,000 in gold, and the suits are authorized by recent acts of Congress.

The Grecian legation has arrived and will be presented to-morrow.

The motion for a new trial of Conover has been abandoned. He leaves for Albany Penitentiary to-morrow.

From Richmond—The Republican Party again a Unit.

RICHMOND, VA., June 12—P. M.

At the Republican meeting at the African Church to-night, Senator Wilson congratulated them on the fact that party divisions in Virginia had ended, and he felt sure of the election of a Radical State Convention, and of a Governor and two United States Senators of the same political faith.

Mr. George F. Noyes, of New York, spoke in favor of the rights of the colored people, and said if they were secured all would go well; but if not, he was in favor of confiscation and war to the knife.

Messrs. Jay and Van Buren, of New York, and G. W. Slacks, of Massachusetts, also addressed the meeting.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 12—6 P. M.

Cotton active and firmer—sales of 3900 bales at 27 cents. Flour dull and heavy—declined 10 cts.; home demand limited; State $8@$11 40; Southern mixed to good, $11 40@$12 25; Fancy and Extra, $12 30@$15 50. Wheat dull and declining Corn heavy and declined 2 cents—Western mixed, new, $1@$1 05; old, $1 08@$1 10. Pork heavy and lower at $21. Lard heavy at 12@13 cents.—Whiskey quiet. Rice firm and unchanged. Sugar closes active—sales of 1500 hogsheads Muscovado at 10¾@11¾ cents. Other groceries quiet and firm. Naval Stores unchanged. Wool dull—Texas 28@31 cents. Freights firmer—Corn 5½@6.

Gold 137¾. Five-twenties of '62, registered, 106¼@106¾; new issue 109½; Ten-forties, registered, 99¾@$1; Seven-thirties, first series, 106¼@106¾; others 105¾@105¾; Tennessee sixes, new issue, 67¼@68.

BALTIMORE, June 12—6 P. M.

Cotton dull at 26 cents. Rice and Coffee steady. Corn is in good supply, but weaker—White $1 03@$1 06; Mixed $1@$1 02; Western Mixed 94 cts. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard dull.—Whiskey nominal and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 12—6 P. M.

Flour steady—Superfine $8@$9. Corn dull and unsettled—70 cents offered and 75 cents asked.—Cotton dull—Middling is offered at 24 cents. Pork dull—forced sales at $21 50; held at $22. Bacon is in moderate demand; Shoulders 9 cents; Clear Sides 12½ cents. Lard—good brands 12½ cents.

CHARLESTON, June 12—6 P. M.

Cotton inactive—sales of 20 bales middling at 24½@25 cents. Receipts 85 bales.

AUGUSTA, June 12—6 P. M.

Cotton dull—sales of 66 bales middling at 23½ cents.

SAVANNAH, June 12—6 P. M.

Cotton quiet and steady; small business—low middling 23½ cents. Receipts 270 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12—6 P. M.

Cotton—Sales of 2000 bales—middling 24@24½ cents. Receipts 128 bales. Fair Louisiana Molasses 60@70 cents; Cuba for distilling, 50 cents. Fair Louisiana Sugar 12@12½ cents. Flour dull—Superfine $10 50@$10 75; double extra $12 50; choice $13. Corn dull and unchanged—white scarce. Oats unchanged. Pork dull—no sales—held at $24. Bacon—Fair jobbing shoulders 9¾@10 cents; rib 12¾ cents; clear 13¾ cents. Lard—No quotations.

Gold 136¾. Sterling exchange 47½@51½. New York sight ½@¾ ₱ cent premium.

OUR CABLE DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—Evening.

Cotton closed with a slight improvement in prices and rather more active—Middling Uplands 11¼d.@11½d.; Orleans 11¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork declined to 76s. Lard advanced to 50s. Bacon is higher, closing at 41s. Tupentine has declined 6d.—sales at 32s. 6d.—Rosin steady—Common 75s. 12d.

In Norfolk the inspections of flour for the quarter ending 31st of May were 4,034 barrels.

The employees of the Lykens Valley mines, Pa., struck for higher wages last week.

There have been registered in the city of New Orleans 11,002 white and 12,883 colored voters.

Capt. John B. Urny, a prominent newspaper man in San Francisco, has committed suicide.

Forrest's five performances in Milwaukee brought $3,867. Ristori's two brought $3,000.

A fleet of forty steamboats, from Montana, is coming down the Missouri river with 120,000 tons of freight on board.

A grand hop was given to the cadets at West Point on Saturday evening by the ladies who were attending the examination.

The paper money now in use in Italy was fabricated in the United States.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	32	@	33	LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,				From store	1 80 @ 2 00
₱ 100 lbs.	10 00 @12 00			MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
BRICKS,				Cuba	53½@ 55
₱ M	10 00 @15 00			Sugar house	52½@ 55
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each,				Syrup	60 @ 1 00
2nd hand	3 25 @ 3 75			NAVAL STORES,	
New	4 25 @ 4 50			Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,				Virgin	0 00 @ 3 00
Tallow	18 @ 20			Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Adamantine	23 @ 26			Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Sperm	50 @ 55			Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @ 3 00
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,				Tar, in ordr	0 00 @ 3 25
Java	40 @ 00			Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 60
Laguayra	28 @ 30			Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 5 50
Rio	25 @ 27			do No. 1	3 50 @ 4 25
St. Domingo	24 @ 27			do No. 2	2 87½@ 3 00
COTTON, ₱ lb.,				do No. 3	2 75 @ 2 80
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @ 24			Spirits Turpentine,	
Strict Mid'g	24½@ 25			₱ gal	00 @ 52
COTTON BAGGING,				NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @ 00			Cut	6 75 @ 7 00
Dundee	20 @ 00			OILS, ₱ gallon,	
Rope, ₱ lb	10 @ 12½			Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
CORN MEAL,				Linseed	1 75 @ 1 90
₱ bushel	1 50 @ 1 55			Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
DOMESTICS,				Kerosene	57½@ 60
Sheeting,				PEA NUTS,	2 80 @ 3 25
₱ yard	18½@ 19			POTATOES,	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 10 @ 2 25			Sweet, bush	0 00 @ 0 00
FEATHERS,				Irish, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
₱ lb	75 @ 80			PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon.	
Mackerel,				Hams	16 @ 17
No. 1	00 00 @22 00			Middlings	13 @ 14
No. 2	20 00 @20 00			Shoulders	11½@ 12½
No. 3	17 50 @18 00			Lard, N. C	16½@ 17
Mullets	7 00 @ 9 00			do North'rn	14 @ 16
Herring,				Butter, N. C	25 @ 30
East	5 00 @ 7 00			do North'rn	32 @ 36
N. C. roe	12 00 @12 50			Cheese	17 @ 20
do cut	9 00 @10 00			PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.,	
do gross	8 00 @ 0 00			City Mess	24 50 @25 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10			Thin	00 00 @24 00
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern				Prime	22 00 @23 00
Family	14 00 @17 00			Rump	00 00 @00 00
Superfine	11 50 @12 50			SALT,	
Fine	10 75 @11 25			Alum, bush	0 50 @ 60
GLUE, ₱ lb	21 @ 25			Liverpool, sack, ground	
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 45			cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
GUANO, Peruvian,				from store	2 25 @ 2 50
Per ton	00 00 @ 90 00			SUGAR

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867.

The Battle Grounds Around Petersburg.

We publish from the Petersburg *Express* extracts from the correspondence of the New York *Times* in reference to scenes and incidents connected with the siege and fall of Petersburg. We commend them, not only for their great interest, but for their general accuracy.

The facts concerning the battle of the "Crater" are especially interesting and correct. Derived from General MAHONE, whose troops dislodged the Federal forces on that occasion, they can be relied upon as most accurate. There are two errors in reference to other matters, however, into which the writer has been led, which we desire to correct.

The first is in regard to the troops defending Fort Gregg in the desperate encounter on the 2d of April, ending in its capture. The correspondent says, "the defence of this work had been intrusted to a body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all about 250 men." The writer of this article, being Chief of Staff to Major General WILCOX, upon whose line Fort Gregg was situated, took part in the immediate disposition of the troops on that occasion. Two brigades of WILCOX's division, LANE's North Carolina and THOMAS' Georgia, were vainly endeavoring to check the advance of the Federal troops, who had carried the works to the right. General HARRIS coming up with his brigade of Mississippians, was ordered to garrison the bastions to the right of Gregg—the larger portion taking possession of Fort Whitworth, immediately to the right. The remainder of the brigade went forward to assist WILCOX's troops. The only garrison then in Gregg being a Virginia artillery company which had been in charge of it for some weeks. The troops in front being forced back, were ordered to concentrate at Gregg, and the improvised garrison consisted of troops from the brigades of HARRIS, LANE and THOMAS, a Mississippi Lieutenant-Colonel being in immediate command.

Three distinct attacks were made, and being in the fort during the two first, and but a short distance from it when it fell, to the relief of which we were bringing reinforcements, we are prepared not only to speak of the conduct of the garrison, but with perfect accuracy as to its composition.

The next error is in regard to the *time* of the death of Lieutenant General A. P. HILL. The writer says: "At the time Fort Gregg was carried, Generals HILL and MAHONE were in conversation with LEE, at his headquarters." Fort Gregg did not fall until 9 or 10 o'clock; General HILL was killed about two miles to the right of Gregg about sunrise. It was not the fall of Fort Gregg to which General LEE directed the attention of General HILL, as that bastion was at least a quarter of a mile in rear of the line of works, but it was the breastworks some distance to the right of Gregg. To this point General HILL rode, taking with him several couriers, and had finally sent them all back save one, in charge of Federal soldiers, who had straggled too far to the front, when the occurrence, as related in the letter, deprived the Army of Northern Virginia of one of its most able commanders, and General LEE of one of his most trusted Lieutenants.

University of North Carolina.

We are under obligations to Rev. CHARLES PHILLIPS, Secretary of the Faculty, for a Catalogue of the University of North Carolina for 1866-'67. We note the attendance of one hundred and twenty-eight students, as follows: North Carolina 107, Alabama 9, Georgia 4, Tennessee 2, Texas 2, Florida 1, Mississippi 1, New York 1, and Virginia 1. Among others, we notice the names of Messrs. John McIlhenny, Platt D. Walker and Charles E. French of this city; J. S. Barlow, J. S. Battle, A. Porter, J. Battle, W. S. Battle, Jr., R. H. Lewis, J. W. Phillips, J. W. Powell, J. P. Rives, and R. H. Speight, of Edgecombe; W. Alston and Isaac H. Smith, of Halifax; T. A. McNeill and J. E. Purcell, of Robeson; W. S. Little, of Anson, and J. D. Williams, Jr., of Fayetteville.

From a copy of the Commencement Exercies sent to us by a friend, we are glad to see the name of Platt D. Walker among the Sophomore Competitors. We hope to receive a letter giving an account of the Commencement in a day or two.

We shall be glad to chronicle the renewed prosperity of our *Alma Mater*, and sincerely hope that the Trustees inaugurated measures during the present week which will secure the prosperity of the University. Col. Hall, who with Governor Clark, compose the Senate branch of the committee appointed at the last session of the Legislature, left here during the early part of the week for the purpose of making an investigation into the affairs of the University, to inquire into which was the object of the committee. We hope the report which they will submit, will be such as will give the Legislature a clear insight into the wants of that institution, and the means necessary to place it again upon a firm foundation. North Carolina cannot afford to let the University languish and die—it is too indelibly connected with her glorious past—too necessary for her prosperous future—to be permitted to be entirely blotted out or degenerate into a second-class institution.

The South.

The following views of the New York *Journal of Commerce* are so forcibly put, and in such accordance with those we have endeavored to impress upon our readers, that we give them the benefit of our editorial column:

"Whether they will or won't, the people must face the fact that the prosperity of the North is closely identified with that of the South. It is time to see the truth that there is something else to be done with the Southern people besides this business of managing them with reference to the future power of the Radical party. There are other interests at stake than this one of gerrymandering the South to give the Radicals an increased vote in Congress. For no sensible man will dispute that the present management of the South is wholly controlled by the question of future power and plunder for a party. The interests of the country are forgotten. The interests of the Union are left out of view.

"The absurdities which our present course exhibits are a disgrace to us. An example is visible in the twaddle of Radical men about treason. Among the inhabitants of the Southern States there is not one man in a hundred, black or white, that has not been an enemy of the government. The most ardent aiders and abettors of the rebellion were to be found among the non-combatants, the females and the negroes. The negro population was deeply imbued with the spirit of hatred to the North; and in thousands of instances this spirit led them to the verge of the battle-field; and where they could overcome their innate cowardice, it led into the heat of battle.—The Southern army was attended by large numbers of negroes who, from choice, continued in the field, and who were as ardent enemies of the "Yankees" as any of their masters.

"Here we have, then, a population of some millions scattered through the Southern States, who have come under the dominion of the law, and are now subject to such punishment as the government may administer. But no one dreams of punishing them. Why not? Because it is said they were slaves, and their acts were to be regarded as compulsory. It is then conceded by the most enthusiastic devotees of the blood-for-blood doctrine, that a nominal compulsion is sufficient reason for excusing the great crime. That the compulsion was only nominal, no one can doubt. At every moment, from 1861 to 1865, the negroes held possession of the homes and the base of supplies of the Southern army. There was never an insurrection, never a dream among them of casting off the nominal yoke of servitude. They were willing servants, and their masters had implicit confidence in their fidelity, both to them and the Confederate cause. Emissaries were among them all this time, seeking to arouse them into action on the side of the Union, but they refused the temptations.

"Looking at these facts, will the gentlemen who have never yet seen a battle field, but who desire to add the terrors of legal executions to the slaughters of those years past, explain on what principle they draw a distinction between the white man and the negro in questions relating to confiscation, treason, and the like?

"It is agreed on all hands that even the negro, who, with rifle in hand, on the rebel side, helped in the awful bloodshed of Cold Harbor, should not be tried as a traitor.—It is even agreed that the free negro who took a shot now and then for the fun of the thing over the deadly works in front of Petersburg, ought not to be punished as a traitor. But who will define the distinction? The pressure at the South which drove young and old into the ranks was tenfold more visible and tangible than the pressure on the negro. Why not have some sympathy for the white man? Why this fundamental distinction which tends to a conflict of races? Certainly the day of wisdom and of calmer thought and wiser action must be before us. It is impossible that a nation should go blundering on in this blind inconsistent manner forever.—Our present policy at the South, distinguishing as it does white from black, to the depreciation of the white and the elevation of the black over him, is a disgrace to civilization. There is no satisfactory explanation of the conduct of some of the generals now in command at the South, nor is it improper to attribute to them a desire to provoke hatred and perpetuate discord, since there is no choice between charging them with this desire and with the grossest stupidity.—They are none of them stupid, and therefore it is beyond reasonable doubt that they work with intent to accomplish that result which their course does accomplish. Riot, and more and more bloodshed, follow their tracks. The generals to whom we allude have thus far succeeded in keeping their departments in a state of turmoil, and in giving their Northern radical friends abundant material for abuse of the South.—With such generals the condition of the South may be fairly regarded as hopeless. So long as they remain in command the prospect will grow darker and darker. Up to the present moment a careful estimate of the work done in the Southern States by the military officers convinces us that it amounts to this, namely, from a condition of comparative quiet and hopefulness for white and black, they have brought things into a much worse state for both, and whereas the relations of the two races were peaceful and mutually satisfactory, they are now becoming dangerously disturbed by the acts of the generals and the men they employ. All this reacts with terrible force on us at the North. There has not been in many years a more serious state of feeling than now pervades our business circles.—Ruin stares men in the face, and its approach is hastened by the folly, the madness with which politicians are using the military position to accomplish their nefarious purposes at the South."

The Legislature—A Penitentiary—The State Debt.

We were not surprised at the position assumed by some of the papers of the State in regard to the August session of the Legislature, but we did regret to see others desiring an interference on the part of General SICKLES to prevent the reassembling of that body this summer, either by a direct order or by means of a petition directed to the Military Commander by the members themselves. If there was no work for the Legislature to do, and although the purposes for which the session was appointed were already provided for, we should dislike very much to see the ordinary civil administration interfered with by the military, and especially to have the Legislature of the State, without cause, dissolved by military edict. We have seen the civil authority too frequently subordinated to military power—one by one our laws have been abrogated, our privileges curtailed, and our duties increased or rendered distasteful—our hearts have mourned with shame and mortification at the humiliation which a relentless and proscriptive partizan Congress has brought upon our noble State—and we should be the last persons in the world, for the sake of a trifling expense, as poor as our people are, to invite further and deeper humiliation at the hands of our District Commander.

We are glad that our respected cotemporary, the Raleigh *Sentinel*, has changed its mind upon this question, and is now as anxious to have the Legislature convene in August or even at an earlier date, as it was previously desirous of having the members petition General SICKLES to dissolve it.—The very great and increasing importance of a Penitentiary is giving a sufficient reason for the reassembling of the Legislature, and other important matters also require an early session of that body. The alterations in the code for the punishment of crime in this State have been so rapid and so frequent that the need of a Penitentiary has suddenly become a crying necessity.—The safe and economical confinement of the hundreds of criminals who now crowd the State dockets, and whose punishment has been limited by military orders, almost exclusively to imprisonment and hard labor, demands the building of a Penitentiary without any delay. The ordinary jails of the various counties are insufficient and insecure, and the imprisonment too expensive to meet the requirements of the present criminal code. The buildings at present in use were not designed to hold prisoners for a long term of years, and no adequate force or means exist to provide for a useful and economical employment of the time of prisoners at hard labor.

The *Sentinel* learns that General SICKLES is fully impressed with the necessity of a Penitentiary, and thinks it highly desirable that the Legislature should meet for the purpose of adopting the system, if for nothing else. Be this as it may, we take it for granted that the Legislature will meet according to its adjournment in August, unless sooner convened by the Governor, and at present we can see no purpose for such a course, and we do not believe that General SICKLES will interfere in any way with its meeting, whatever may be his individual opinion of the necessity of the session. He can certainly have no desire to interfere with the ordinary civil administration of the State, unless it interferes with the purposes for the consummation of which he has been placed in military command over the Carolinas. Reconstruction cannot be impeded by the meeting of the Legislature, and may be very much promoted by the assembling together of the representatives of the people at this time.

In regard to the question of a Penitentiary, we shall have more to say in the future. In a report made by Governor WORTH to the Legislature last winter, the advantages of the Chatham Coalfields was alluded to as a desirable location, should a State prison be built. We desired to refer to this matter to-day, but are unable to lay our hands upon this report. We hope to be able to find it soon.

Among other subjects that should command the attention of the Legislature, is the resumption of the payment of the interest on the State bonds. If North Carolina ever intends to pay her honest debts, it is high time she should give other evidence than promissory ordinances and patriotic resolutions. If the present Legislation is to end our political troubles and the Union to be restored, at a less cost than the entire destruction of our State Government, North Carolina cannot hope to enter the list as an equal aspirant for wealth and population with the heavy and damaging load now resting on her credit. To compete successfully in the race, she must gird up her garment about her loins and not permit them to drag in the filth and mire of Repudiation. This is a subject of vast importance, and in view of the early meeting of the General Assembly, we shall refer to it again and endeavor to impress its necessity upon our people.

Tarboro' and Norfolk.

There is an effort on foot in Norfolk to establish steam communication between that city and Tarboro'. The entire capital required is $75,000, of which $45,000 has already been subscribed. It is desired to raise the full amount to have the line in readiness for the next fall trade, by which means it is expected that at least 25,000 bales of cotton, which now finds its way to other markets, will be brought to Norfolk.

There is much cotton produced along the banks of the Tar in the counties of Edgecombe, Pitt and Beaufort, and the successful establishment of this line will be of great benefit to the planters in that region. We dislike to see the produce of North Carolina going to enrich the people and build up the commerce of the ports of other States at the expense of our own, but if others display liberality and energy, while our own citizens waste time and opportunities in idle repinings, this result is proper and inevitable.

A curious case has just been tried in the New Orleans courts. The children of a blind mendicant having been enticed away by some other professional beggars, the father brought suit. One of the witnesses testified that nine out of ten who are led about as blind have good, sound eyes. The plan to make blind beggars is this: The imposter secures a piece of blue stone, which, when dissolved in water, will make fifteen men blind for four days. The lids of the eyes are then batoed with the liquid which acts as an astringent, and the beggar cannot see until the effect wears off.—The lids are tightly closed, and if they are forced open there is a temporary film over the pupil whiclf would deceive any but the most skillful occulist. The judge sentenced the men who enticed away the boy and the mother of the boy to six months in the work house in default of a $1,000 bond for good behavior. It is interesting to know that these $1,000 bonds were given on the spot. One of the defendants had $3,000 on his person and a certificate of deposit for $12,000 more.

Last week a snow drift, forty rods long and several feet deep, was to be seen on Town Hill, Sandsfield Massachusetts, just over the Connecticut line.

The imports of sugar at Boston this year it is estimated, will reach 100,000 hogsheads and of molasses 200,000 hogsheads.

Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Maine, declines the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

LOUISIANA.

Removal of Governor Welles and Appointment of Thomas J. Durant as Governor of Louisiana—The Levee Commissioners and General Sheridan's Reasons for Removing them.

On Monday, Major General Sheridan, commanding the Fifth Military District, removed I. Madison Welles, Governor of Louisiana, and appointed the well-known unionist Thomas J. Durant in his place.—The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, June 3, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 50.—His Excellency, the Governor of Louisiana, I. Madison Welles, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the General in command in the faithful execution of the law, is hereby removed from the office of Governor of Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed thereto. Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEORGE L. HOOD, Assistant Adjutant General.

At the same time General Sheridan issued orders removing the Street Commissioner, and appointing Wm. Baker in his place,—cause of the removal was neglect of duty, and the uncleanly condition of the city.

Some time ago Gen. Sheridan deposed the two rival boards of Levee Commissioners, one of which had been appointed by Gov. Welles, and the other by a secession Legislature. The Governor thereupon obtained from the President and Secretary of War an order requiring Gen. Sheridan to withold the execution of his order regarding the Commissioners. This order was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867.

Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:

Application having been made to the President of the United States, by the Governor of Lousiana and others, for revocation of your order removing the Board of Levee Commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions. You will please report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for giving it.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Sheridan, in reply to the Secretary of War, gives his reasons for removing the Levee Commissioners. He says the Lousiana Legislature last Winter passed an act continuing the old Levee Board in office, so that $4,000,000 appropriated might be bisbursed by a board of rebellious antecedents, and adds:

"After the adjournment the Governor appointed a board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to Gen. Sheridan that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for it votes at the time of election. The old board refused to turn over its papers to the new board, and appealed to Gen. Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the Courts and have taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble and afford immediate relief, which the honest disbursement of four millions would give, an order dissolving both Boards was issued."

Of Gov. Welles the General says:

"I say now unequivocally that Gov. Welles is a political trickster and a disunionist.—I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Union men who supported the Government, and put in their stead rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the gray uniform.—I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1866, skulk away where I could not find him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representative of the State and joining those who were desirous of preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a snake. I say again that he is dishonest, and dishonesty is more than must be expected of me."

Remarkable Prediction.

One of our cotemporaries rakes up the following from the dusty closet of the past, which is a remarkable prediction, and one as truly in danger of being verified, history furnishes no parallel. The Raleigh Standard of the 20th of April, 1850, contained the following editorial headed Coffee, Cotton and Constitution, in which is quoted this paragraph:

The New Orleans Crescent, speaking of the three Southern institutions, says:

"It is worthy a paragraph to reannounce the fact that three very important Southern Institutions were simultaneously inaugurated, two hundred and thirty-eight years ago—if Bancroft, the historian, be authority on the subject. In the years 1620-'20, slaves not cotton were first introduced into the colony of Virginia; in 1621 the first written colonial Constitution was ordained and established in Virginia."

The Mr. Holden of that date then says:

It is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence, that the establishment of these three "institutions"—slavery, the cotton trade, and constitutional Statute—the very basis of the national prosperity of the South, should have such chronological identity. And we predict that as they were born together so will they die, if die they ever do. The slave labor institution will go, as it came, a few months in advance, and the crash of State Constitutions, of laws and statutes, will follow quickly, hand in hand with the downfall of cotton and other agricultural and commercial interests, introducing the nation to an era of anarchy, of individual, social and political distresses. The fact of mutual dependence, however, but increases the stability of the whole, and though it would render their destruction a more disastrous totality, it at the same time removes all danger of such occurrence.

Female Suffrage.

The question of female suffrage, which has been agitating several of our States for some time, was brought up in the British House of Commons by John Stuart Mill, on May 20th, in connection with the Reform Bill. Mr. Mill moved his previously announced amendment providing for female suffrage, and it was debated at length. In the discussion, after Mr. Mill made his speech supporting the amendment, it was opposed by Mr. Karslake, who urged that it would lead to the enfranchisement of married women; by Mr. Laing, who pointed out that it must be followed by the admission of women to the House of Commons; by Mr. Onslow and Lord Galway, who pressed Mr. Mill to withdraw it, as it placed many admirers of the fair sex in a false position. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Denman and Sir G. Bowyer supported the amendment, which, on a division, was rejected by a vote of one hundred and ninety-six to seventy-three, not one-half of the House voting.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Convocation of Royal Arch Masons just closed has been a very interesting one, and visitors from many Chapters were in attendance.

The following officers were duly elected and installed:

Alfred Martin, Wilmington, M. E. G. H. P.
W. J. Hicks, Raleigh, E. Dep. G. H. P.
Wm. Murdock, Salisbury, E. G. K.
W. W. Dunn. Kinston, E. G. S.
Thomas W. Brown, Wilmington, E. G. Treas.
Thos. B. Carr, " E. G. Sec.
Thos. M. Gardner, " E. G. C. H.
Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Clinton, G. Chaplain.
R. W. York, Raleigh, E. G. P. S.
C. T. Alexander, Charlotte, G. R. A. C.
J. L. Scott, Graham, G. M. 3d V.
J. W. Gulick, Goldsboro', G. M. 2d V.
J. H. Separk, Raleigh, G. M. 1st V.
E. Turlington, Wilmington, G. Tyler.

The Battle Grounds of Petersburg.

The New York *Times* of Friday contains a long and interesting letter from this city, the writer of which is doubtless Mr. Swinton, the historian of the late war, whose works have been received as well at the South as at the North. He has lately been on a visit to Petersburg, where he received many courteous attentions, and spent several days in examining the old battle grounds, in company with former Confederate officers. The letter is too long for re-publication in our columns, but we cannot pass it over without making some extracts:

"Were the battle fields around Petersburg situated in some remote corner of Europe, I dare be sworn they would be visited by more Americans than do now visit them, accessible as they are and intensely interesting as they ought to be to every lover of his country. But even of those who do come here but few obtain any intelligent conception of the siege, of the character of the tremendous defensive works which cover the country around Petersburg, of the true nature of the military operations here carried on; and indeed the only attentive observers I have noticed here are some English visitors, come all the way from across the water to see the famous battling ground of Grant and Lee. I hope the time will arrive when a juster appreciation will bring many to look with wonder and admiration upon a spot invested with so deep a historic interest. It is very certain that ere long those very features that lend the greatest charm to the country around Petersburg will have disappeared; and already, what with the action of the elements and of man's destroying finger, many of the lines and works have crumbled to decay.

Of course no man visits the lines without making the "Crater" an object of special attention. The account is lengthy, but it will be read, and continue to be read, with never-flagging interest:

"After a ride of a mile and a half over very rough ground, which, thanks to our sure-footed and admirably trained horses, we traveled safely, we reached the "Crater." This, it will be readily remembered, is the scene of Burnside's famous mine; and in examining this and other parts of the line, I have had the advantage of the company of Gen. Mahone, the most skillful and enterprising of Lee's commanders, and the officer who figured on the Confederate side in this as in most of the other operations during the long siege.

"The fort under which the mine was constructed, and of which all that now remains is the "crater," is placed on what was a considerable salient of the enemy's front. The hostile fronts here also were extremely close. Now, between Burnside's position and the site of the fort, the ground dips midway into a ravine, and from this it rises into a hill of perhaps forty or fifty feet, on which the work which it was designated to blow up stood. The ravine, which was guarded by the Union pickets, afforded perfect cover to troops in the operation of mining, and the tunneling was begun at the base of the hill. When the galleries were completed, and all was in readiness, the mine was exploded on the morning of the 30th of July. It is familiar to all that after the explosion, which was a perfect success, the assaulting column went forward; but owing to great mismanagement, the troops were allowed to huddle into the crater instead of going forward, so that they were finally driven out, captured or killed. As these things are well known, there is no occasion to recite them in this letter, the object of which is to put on record such new facts as I have discovered in the course of my intercourse with many Confederate officers who took part in the affair.

"On the morning of the explosion the fort and the rifle trenches to the right and left were held by a brigade of South Carolina troops. The work was defended in addition to the infantry, by a battery of four 18-pounder Napoleons, under Captain Pegram, an officer I have met here. The fact that I have met him here at all is due to the circumstance that on that particular morning he was at his camp a mile to the rear; for as to his command they were all blown into eternity—all save two that were dug out. Besides this loss Captain Pegram informs me that of the South Carolina troops in the fort and in the works to the right and left, about a hundred were killed—a fact which I believe is now known for the first time. Having occupied the breach made by the explosion, it was the design that the Union troops should without halting press forward to a height in the rear of the fort known as Cemetery Hill; but this purpose was not carried into execution.—Had it been done, it has been claimed that Petersburg would have fallen, and I have little doubt this would have been the case, for standing here on Cemetery Hill, one readily sees that it takes in reverse everything the enemy had, both to oppose this advance—at least, not more than a hundred or two of the South Carolina brigade, who had been holding a position in reserve. So paralized was the enemy that this state of facts continued for three hours; and it is plain to see that only such shameless mismanagement on the part of the officers, and was developed by the inquiry which General Grant instituted into the affair, baulked complete success. Finally Lee recovered himself, and withdrawing Mahone from his position, a mile and a half to the Confederate right, he sent him to recover the ground. That officer, riding over the scene with me, has pointed out to me whence he came—how he brought his troops round unperceived under cover of a hill—how, striking a ravine a little to the (Union) right of the fort, he brought his men forward toward the position and advanced, hidden by some low ground. "When I arrived," (*loquitur* Mahone), "I counted eleven battle-flags along the parapets; eleven times two are twenty-two, (counting two hundred men to a regiment), twenty-two hundred men; but then I reflected that many of the colors were run forward simply to bring up the men, and I saw that there could not be that many. Disposing the troops thus and so, we went forward and the Union troops crowded back into the crater and the breastworks. It was about 9:30 o'clock when we made that first charge. My men pressed forward so close that they could take up the muskets left by the enemy on the ground and pitch them, bayonet downward, into the crater. The place, however, was made very hot by the Union batteries; but at length I got up some mortars, (they were little things that you could tote), we planted them within fifty yards of the work, and throwing the shells for a hundred feet into the air they would explode right in the hole. Finally, toward noon, after our own men had long called to the Yankees to come in, they fluttered the white handkerchief, and all that had not meanwhile succeeded in crawling back surrendered. I saw a good many of our men that had been buried up in the explosion—they were all covered with earth and looked as though they had grown there." And so ended what Gen. Grant at the time very justly styled "this miserable affair."

The defence of Fort Gregg was one of the most gallant actions of the siege, and as the death of Gen. Hill was connected with it, we copy the account in full. We have heard several versions of the circumstances under which this distinguished officer came to his death, but as the annexed statement was derived from General Mahone, we receive it as authentic:

"Coming back by the Boydton plank road, we strike once more the defensive line of the Confederates. Here, first of all, lying across the road, is Fort Gregg, a powerful bastion work; and one will hardly fail to pause here when he knows what a desperate deed of valor was done therein. On the morning of Sunday, the 2d of May, [April?] the day after Five Forks, a general attack was made along the front of all these works enveloping Petersburg. The Sixth Corps having succeeded in bursting through everything in its front, the troops on the left towards Hatcher's Run swung round towards Petersburg, and moving up the Boydton plank road, advanced on Petersburg from the westward side. But at Fort Gregg they were stopped. The defence of this work had been intrusted to a body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all about 250 men. They were perfect marksmen and intrepid soldiers. The assault was made by the division of Gibbon; and standing on the parapets of Gregg, one sees the valley through which they advanced to the attack. Adequately manned, the fort would be impregnable, for the guns perfectly command all the avenues of approach.—This was soon apparent to the assailants, for not advancing they were met by so deadly a fire that the line staggered and broke. Attack after attack was made but in vain, till at length the defenders were reduced to thirty men. Then in a renewed rush the Union troops carried the fort; but it was found that the loss was above five hundred, so that each of these skilled riflemen brought down two assailants. In connection with the defence of Fort Gregg I must also mention a fact which I learn from Gen. Mahone in regard to the death of the distinguished Confederate corps commander, A. P. Hill. Gen. Lee's headquarters were but a short distance in rear of Gregg, in a house on the Boydton plank-road, between the fort and the town. At the time Fort Gregg was carried Gens. Hill and Mahone were in conversation with Lee at his headquarters. As the firing grew nearer and nearer, Lee, intently listening to the sounds, suddenly turned to Hill and said: "How is this, General? Your troops are giving way." Upon this, Hill, mounting his horse, dashed to the front; but while galloping down the road he suddenly came upon two men in blue uniforms. "Throw down your arms!" shouted the General.—But the men quickly sprang behind a tree, and, leveling their pieces, fired. Hill fell from his horse dead.

"And now we are back again; and looking down from the heights, taking in the character of these memorials of the war as a whole, I cannot help feeling that it was a wonderful siege and a wonderful defence—honorable alike to the valor of both armies. Students will come here to see examples of the most remarkable military engineering ever executed; and so long as men heed the deeds of their fellows the story of their actions here performed will be read with wonder and awe. It is all over now, and gone into history; but to me, standing on this Cemetery height—standing here in the gloaming and looking down on the *debris* of fort and frieze, it is no longer past but present. For lo! out of the earth rise troops of shadowy figures, and nimbly pressing into trench and parapet, grasp with ghostly hands muskets of vapor. It is the embattled armies once more, with the tattered ensigns, the uppiled terraces of struggle, and the yell and cheer of surging and swaying lines. But no, it is a dream; back to your graves, you shadowy forms in blue and gray, and leave us to our work-day world."

Ex-Governor Perry Reiterates His Views—Denunciation of Negro Suffrage and the Disfranchisement of Southern States.

To the Editors of the Columbia Phœnix:

There is one important and vital fact which should be remembered by those who are going to vote for a Convention. The Military Bill makes it obligatory on the Convention to provide for unqualified negro suffrage in the State Constitution. No discretion is left with the Convention to adopt or reject this odious feature. They are not allowed to establish impartial suffrage, and require property or intelligence in the voter, whether white or black. All must vote who are twenty-one years old, whether or not they have property, or can read and write, or are white or black.—This fundamental error, this black "Trojan horse," full of strife and woe, must be introduced into the State Constitution.—There is no help for it if we go into a Convention.

If the Military Bill left it discretionary with the Convention to form such a Constitution as they, in their wisdom, might see proper to adopt, then there would be some excuse in voting for a Convention.—But when *ordered and required*, in violation of the right of self-government, to incorporate so mischievous and degrading a feature in their Constitution, it does seem that the people of South Carolina, prompted by the spirit of liberty, should cry out "touch not, handle not, the unclean thing!" They must know that it will be impossible to maintain a just, wise and permanent republican form of government where a majority of the voters are ignorant, stupid, demi-savage paupers. They ought to see, too, that the peace and quiet of the State cannot be preserved where there are two antagonistic races clothed with equal political powers, and the inferior race superior to it in numbers. They must come in collision in their contests for power. In two-thirds of the districts of South Carolina, the negroes have the majority of voters.—They may and will elect their sheriffs, clerks, ordinaries and tax collectors. They will send their own members to the Legislature, and elect their own Governor and members of Congress.

If we lived in a monarchy, or were to be continued under military rule, then both races might be properly governed and made to do justice toward each other. In a republic, the people are the sovereigns, and they must be wise and virtuous, or their Government will practice the most revolting tyranny and oppression. Look at Mexico, where they have had a republic founded on a stupid, ignorant, mongrel population. Their government has been nothing but a succession of bloody revolutions and cruel military usurpations. Without the highest virtue and great intelligence on the part of the masses of the population, it is impossible for a republic to stand.—England attempted one in 1640, but it was a melancholy failure, owing to the ignorance and viciousness of the masses. France has tried the experiment twice, and after wading through rivers of blood, had to seek repose in despotism. In both England and France, at the time those efforts were made, there were thousands distinguished for their virtues and talents; but the great masses were ignorant and uninformed, and were swayed by their passions and vices. But how infinitely superior were those masses to the freedmen of South Carolina.

We have a foretaste of negro legislation, assisted by Radical cunning, in the platform adopted at their Charleston Convention. Before they had been allowed to cast a vote, or exercise the first political privilege, they boldly proclaim that *property* alone, and not *person*, is to be taxed. Remember this avowal is publicly made by those who have no property to be taxed.—In other words, the negroes are to pay no taxes toward the support of the Government; but all taxes are to be paid by the white race. Next they declare that their children must be educated at our expense, and their aged and infirm parents must be supported by us. We must support, too, their idle and vicious who become paupers. The hearty, hale negro man, who makes his hundred or two hundred dollars per annum, and spends it foolishly, must not be taxed one cent to educate his own children or to support his own father or mother. They declare, also, that the lands must be divided into small tracts, and that it is not good policy for one man to own a large landed estate. In other words, every negro must have a home. The wages and means of getting that home will be explained hereafter, in the Convention or Legislature.

It would really seem, from this programme, that *the black race are to be a sort of aristocracy* in South Carolina. They are, by their superior numbers, to have the reins of Government in their hands, and elect all the State and district officers, to make all of our laws, and be exempted from taxation, like the feudal *noblesse* of France, prior to their revolution in 1790. The white man must cultivate the lands, pay the taxes of the Government, and obey the laws made by the freedmen! This is what the friends of Convention are innocently preparing for themselves and posterity! What worse can a Black Republican "Rump Congress" do for us?

But it is said that it is in vain to think of defeating the call of a Convention. This is very true, while so many white persons are determined to vote for it, and a portion of the newspaper press of the State refused to publish anything on the other side. If the white race were united as they ought to be, by every principle of honor, patriotism and interest, they could very easily vote it down. In the country, remote from the influence of vile, Radical emissaries the freedmen know very little at present about the right of suffrage, and care less. They will not go out to register and vote, and many of them will vote with employers.—But this will not be the case long. In all probability the white vote of the State will be larger at the ensuing election than the black vote. It will not be so in another election.

In the last State Convention, which assembled in Columbia, in 1865, there were gathered together all the illustrious men of the State. It was a body of men unsurpassed for their wisdom, virtue and talents. Not one of them can be a member of the proposed Convention. They are all excluded by the military Bill, and deprived even of voting for members of the Convention. *The proposed assemblage will be composed of negroes, Northern men, traitors to the State, and a few gallant and honorable young men,* who may possibly consent to become candidates, and be elected, in some of the upper districts. It will be a motley, heterogenous collection of white, gray and black spirits around the political cauldron into which is to be thrown the honor, Constitutional rights, Republican principles and departing glory of South Carolina.

To the few young men in that Convention, there will be *something ineffably mean* in knowing that they have obtained their seats there by disfranchising and dishonoring those whom they have loved and honored through life. But this disgraceful sacrifice does not stop with the Convention. It must be continued in the Government of the State, and in filling all the offices in the State. Every Judge on the bench from the venerable Chief Justice down to the youngest member of the Judiciary, must throw aside his gown and will no longer be permitted to administer justice in South Carolina. All who have served in the Legislature, or filled the office of Justice of the Peace, are excluded from any participation in the administration of the Government. In the place of those Judges, Governors, Legislators and distinguished men, who are disfranchised and declared unworthy of holding office, the negroes are substituted!

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It is not surprising that the Radical members of Congress should wish to exclude from the councils of the nation all representatives who are worthy of being regarded as Southern men. They have so long indulged in vulgar and malignant abuse of the South, that they would naturally feel unpleasant in having a true Southern man listening to their billingsgate. It is very likely, too, that *Mr. Sumner and others might not, from old associates and remembrances, feel exactly safe* in uttering their calumnies. But that honorable and spirited Southern men should consent to vote for such exclusion, is to me most passing strange.

South Carolina, and the whole South, with one voice, rejected indignantly, last Fall, the Constitutional Amendment, which only excludes from office the leading men of the Southern States, and reduced our representation in Congress. It did not disfranchise any one or establish negro suffrage. But now, both these *dishonoring and fatally ruinous principles* are established by the Military Bill, and the people are ready to adopt them? What has produced this seeming craven and cowering spirit?

It is urged that unless we vote for a convention, establish negro suffrage, and disfranchise our prominent men, confiscation will be adopted by Congress. A friend said, the other day, that this ought not to scare us, for we were all ruined pecuniarily, and had nothing left to confiscate. He thought it was too late in the day to dishonor ourselves in order to save the remnant of our property. I think if any one will read the speech of Horace Greeley in Richmond, on confiscation, he will see, as I have always contended, that there is no danger on this subject from Congress. Mr. Greeley says that Thaddeus Stevens is the only prominent member of Congress who has ever suggested such a scheme, and that he has never, with all his ability and influence, been able to persuade others to adopt it.—He then goes on to show that such a policy would not benefit the freedmen, while it would entail ruin and starvation on the Southern States.

But we are told that if we do not adopt the Military Bill and vote for a convention, something worse will be imposed on the Southern States. In my opinion, *nothing worse than negro suffrage and a negro Government can be forced upon us.* It would be a thousand times preferable to remain under military rule, and submit to all the exactions of military authority. The officers of the army are generally honorable men—of our own race, and intelligent men, who have some regard for the opinion of the world and their own reputation. They are acting, too, under the direction of the President and his Cabinet, who are wise and enlightened statesmen, and will have some regard for justice and humanity, which the stupid negro will not have, when his selfishness and passions are aroused.

There are some who advocate the voting for a Convention as a means of controlling the negro vote. They seem to forget that the Convention is bound to establish negro suffrage and that no discretion is allowed on this subject. In my judgment, *negro suffrage is the ne plus ultra of all political evils.*

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I now repeat what I have said in my former articles. Let every one, not disfranchised, go and register his name. This he must do, if he has any regard for the preservation of his life, liberty and property. Then let him go to the election, without fail, and vote for good men, endorsing on it, "against convention." These are the words of the Military Bill, and must be used instead of "no convention." Let him influence others to vote the same ticket, with the same endorsement. Having done this, he will have discharged his duty to the country and himself, and done all he can to save the honor of his State.

B. F. PERRY.

Rev. John W. Beckwith, rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, has declined the See of Georgia, to which he had been elected.

Z. Harrison, one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814, died at Fredrick last week.